

Remembered
offer back
under in
371 world

THE TIMES Monday

After Lebanon?
Menachem Begin has nothing to celebrate on the anniversary of Israel's war in Lebanon, which is undermining the popularity of his government, Christopher Walker reports.

Dancing years
The times Profile is Dame Ninette de Valois, the demanding doyenne of British dance.

Master builder
Spectrum talks to Norman Foster, high tech architect and an unusually youthful winner of the RIBA Gold Medal which is to be presented later this month.

QE2 repair contract for Vosper

A contract for turbine repairs and refit work on the Cunard liner QE2 is to go to British Shipbuilders' Vosper yard in Southampton. The announcement, ending speculation that the contract estimated at £2m might go to a foreign yard, comes after talks with shipbuilding unions to work out flexible working schedules, including round-the-clock overtime. Two cruises have been cancelled.

Kabul to free French doctor

Afghanistan is freeing a French doctor captured in January while working there illegally and jailed for eight years. Neither the Soviet nor the French governments influenced the decision, Kabul insists. Page 6

Top police go

The director general of France's national police was dismissed and the Paris Police Prefect resigned. Hundreds of angry officers had rioted in the Justice and Interior ministries protesting at the killing of two colleagues.

FINANCIAL TIMES

The Financial Times failed to appear again this morning in Britain for the fourth successive day. But there were signs that the National Graphical Association, the union at the centre of the dispute, might allow preparation for Monday's newspaper.

Threat to gold

Rivers and reservoirs have fallen so low in eastern Transvaal because of the worst drought in 200 years that electricity production could be cut, threatening output from gold mines. Page 11

Lesotho pact

The South African and Lesotho Foreign Ministers have agreed in Johannesburg on the need to repress cross-border guerrilla activity and put their relation on a more friendly basis. Page 6

Protest ends

Another 213 people were arrested at the end of the four-day attempt to blockade the air base at Upper Heyford, bringing the total to 752. Back page

Farmers' fill

The European Commission is drawing up a huge supplementary budget to meet the soaring cost of supporting the common agricultural policy. Page 7

Tight finish

Matt Eaton of the United States moved into the lead in the Milk Race yesterday, but there are eight men within two minutes of him as the race moves into its final stage today.

The Times

We regret that, because of production difficulties, some editions of The Times today have appeared with a curtailed service of news.

Leader page 9

Letters: On election and Falklands factor, from Lord Thomas of Swynerton, Professor Colonel G. I. A. Draper, and officers; nuclear threat, from Professor P. A. Jewell. Leading articles: Unemployment and the economy; Arafat and the PLO; Ulster memorial sale.

Features, page 8

The Oradour massacre recalled; Jock Bruce-Gardyne's election column; Who are the real Keynesians now? Obituary, page 10

Home News 3,4 Religion 18
Overseas 6,7 Sports 18
Arts 10 Science 2
Africa 7 Services 19
Business 11-14 Sport 15,17
Court 18 TV & Radio 19
Comment 20 Weather 20
Diary 21 Wills 10

Thatcher aiming for quick Cabinet reshuffle

● The Prime Minister plans Cabinet changes before June 22 if the Conservatives win on Thursday, but not all "wets" are to be excluded.

● Mr Hattersley is likely to stand for the leadership of the Labour Party if Mr Foot decides to retire after the general election.

● While last month's 3,049,351 jobsless total represents a 121,000 fall, budget measures removed 74,000 older men from the count.

● Mr Healey and Mr Hattersley have tried to soften the Party's line on withdrawal from the EEC.

From Philip Webster, Birmingham

JUNE 4 83

The ethnic vote 4
Regional survey 4
March for jobs 4
Jock Bruce-Gardyne 8
Leading article, letters 9
Frank Johnson 20

Mrs Margaret Thatcher is planning to reshuffle her Cabinet before the State Opening of Parliament on June 22 if the Conservatives win next week.

The Prime Minister is believed to be undecided about the extent of the changes, but is determined to move quickly as soon as it has been confirmed that she has been returned for a second term.

Her advisers do not expect a full-scale elimination of the so-called Cabinet "wets" even if the election results in a Conservative landslide. She is thought to be anxious to ensure that all strands of opinion in the party are represented.

A Bill containing the Government's latest proposals to reform the trade unions will be introduced in the first session of Parliament if the Conservatives are returned.

The party manifesto promised legislation on secret ballots to elect union executives or governing bodies and secret pre-strike ballots. Both provisions are likely to be included in the Bill.

If the Conservatives are successful a busy first legislative session is certain. The Bills lost through the calling of the election will be immediately reintroduced. They are the British Telecommunications Bill, the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, the Data Protec-

tion Bill and the Housing and Building Control Bill.

A finance Bill to restore changes forced by Labour in the days before the dissolution, including the provision to grant tax relief on mortgages up to £30,000 will be first on the legislative list.

Mrs Thatcher, if she is successful next week, fully intends to lead her party into the next election. There is no question of her standing down.

It is believed that she does not regard the Alliance as likely to replace Labour as the main Opposition, feeling that Labour

The Prime Minister's personal security was intensified yesterday after a letter-bomb had exploded at Conservative Central Office. No one was injured. Scotland Yard said they were taking seriously a letter to the Press Association from the Scottish National Liberation Army, claiming responsibility.

will retain its vote in the heartlands.

Her campaign advisers believe that a heavy Conservative victory will result in a diminution of the left's influence with the Labour Party returning to its Gaitskillite traditions. No fundamental changes are expected in the Conservative campaign in the final week.

Labour governments had recently come to power on the back of a high Liberal vote. When Labour squeezed home in 1974, it had obtained fewer votes in 1977 when the Labour government was tottering. It was those same Liberals who kept Mr Michael Foot and Mr Benn in their Cabinet seats for an extra 18 months.

The Liberal's new allies, the SDP, along with the same men and women who sat in that same Labour government, voted more powers for the trade unions, ran up inflation to 27 per cent, saddled Britain with debt, led the country into the winter of discontent, destroyed the grammar schools and voted for more nationalization.

"They kept Labour in power last time, they refuse to promise they would not put Labour in power again. The truth is there is no way in which you can predict for sure the result of a so-called tactical vote. It might

Continued on back page, col 3

Jobless total drops as over-60s opt out

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The number of people officially recorded as out of work dropped sharply by 121,000 to 3,049,351 last month. But more than half the fall resulted from Budget measures which have taken nearly 75,000 older men out of the jobless count.

The rest reflect the usual seasonal improvement as people find summer work in construction and tourism. Once those factors are taken into account the underlying trend of unemployment remains firmly upwards.

The Department of Employment said yesterday that 74,200 men aged 60 and over had opted by May to take advantage of new rules which mean they need not sign on at unemployment benefit offices simply to obtain national insurance credits.

As a result, the recorded number of adults jobless in Britain, fell by 51,000 last month to 2,970,100 after a decline of 4,600 in April, from 12.7 to 12.4 per cent of the workforce. That excludes school-leavers and is adjusted for seasonal factors.

Without the rule changes, adjusted adult unemployment would have risen by 23,200 in May and 24,800 the month before.

The unemployment figures for June will contain yet another complication. Up to 40,000 men aged 60 plus will be able to claim the higher rate of supplementary benefit, in effect declaring themselves retired.

Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party, did not wait until the unemployment figures were published yesterday before accusing the Government of fiddling the figures (John Winder writes).

At a press conference later Mr Eric Varley, Labour's employment spokesman, used graphics to illustrate that the "real" unemployment level was now 4,400,000 with those left out of the Government's calculations included.

Trade Unions for Labour Victory, the pressure group set up to frustrate Mrs Thatcher's political ambitions, gave warning that 1.5 million more jobs would be lost over the next three years if the Conservatives retained power (Our Labour Editor writes).

Bill Keys, general secretary of the print union SOGAT 82, said that Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, could get a job as chief fiddler in the London Philharmonic after the unemployment statistics from the department yesterday. He said that of the half million school leavers this summer, only a third would get work and then often only of a temporary nature.

Oil price fears hit pound

By Michael Prest

Rumours of a fall in oil prices and a bout of election jitters among some foreign holders of sterling undermined the pound yesterday. At one stage it fell to \$1.5530, a fall of 1.85 cents in the day.

The trade-weighted index, which measures the average strength of the pound against its main trading partners, fell 1.1 points to 85.7.

The recovery came after denials of earlier speculation that Nigeria had cut its oil price and that Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, had resigned.

Currency traders said that sterling had also been under pressure from foreign investors who took flight at the improvement in the Alliance's position in opinion polls.

There was also a feeling among City currency analysts that the weakness had encouraged speculators to take their profit. Nevertheless, it was being stressed that the rapid changes in the pound's fortunes, albeit in a tight market, illustrated how vulnerable the currency is to the oil price.

Dealers pointed out that the recent 20 per cent rise in sterling owed much to the firmness of the price agreement reached in March by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Business News, page 11

Campaign against left likely if Foot retires Hattersley leadership chance

By Clifford Longley

Mr Roy Hattersley is likely to stand for the leadership of the Labour Party if Mr Michael Foot decides to retire after the general election. He does not take it for granted that Mr Denis Healey, the present deputy leader, would seek the leadership again, nor that it would be wrong to stand against him if he did.

Mr Hattersley's platform in such a contest would be a vigorous cleansing of the party of what he considers to be disloyal elements on the Left. Although he is on the Right of the party, he has refused throughout the campaign to say anything which would be construed as disloyal either to the manifesto or to Mr Foot. That, he is said to believe, entitles him to preach loyalty to others.

He expects Mr Peter Shore and Mr Neil Kinnock to stand against him. If Mr Healey's hat was also in the ring it would undoubtedly embarrass him, his election address in Birmingham, Sparkbrook, carried a picture of them together. Nevertheless he is also known to feel that the raising of the Falklands issue was a political misjudgment by Mr Healey and by Mr Kinnock.

Mr Hattersley was pulled into the innermost circles of the Labour Party campaign last weekend and given the key opening role in Labour's daily press conference. His task is to criticize briefly but as pungently as possible, Conservative policy on the chosen issue of the day and to set the scene for others to expound Labour policy on the same points. Now he attends three committee meetings at Labour's headquarters each morning.

He was invited to join the central team by Mr Foot after Mr Hattersley's widely quoted remark the week before that the campaign was becoming a shambles.

An early contribution to the central direction of the campaign was to try to tighten coordination, so that leading party spokesmen did not compete against each other for media attention by raising widely different issues on the same day. Some party leaders, Mr Healey in particular, do not appear to have heeded that attempt to discipline. Nevertheless, Mr Hattersley is a believer in what he calls "the real Labour Party" in which he does not include such elements as the

Militant Tendency. His campaign in Birmingham declined an offer of help from that direction. Asked about his known disagreements with Labour policy, such as withdrawal from the EEC, he has conspicuously refused to rock the boat saying that it was important to be loyal to democratic decisions even if he personally regretted them.

He is also known to be highly scornful of those who left the Labour Party to found the Social Democrats although he had been in sympathy with some of their attempts to reverse the drift of party policy before they resigned.

Rapid changes have been made in Mr Hattersley's campaign programme to enable him to take part in the party's inner councils each morning.

He cancelled several engagements in Hertfordshire yesterday for that purpose. Birmingham, Sparkbrook, is judged to be safe for him even against a Conservative landslide, although he has refused publicly to envisage any other outcome to the election than a Labour victory, or any other leader of the Labour Party than Mr Michael Foot.

Pilot's skill saves 23 in burning plane



An Air Canada DC9 airliner smoldering yesterday at the end of a runway at Cincinnati airport, Ohio, where it made an emergency landing after it caught fire in mid-flight.

Twenty-three passengers died in the accident on a scheduled flight from Dallas to Toronto. The 23 survivors owe their lives to their quick-thinking pilot, who brought his airliner down in minutes as smoke engulfed the cabin and the flight deck, Reuters reports.

Some of the dead passengers were still strapped in their seats and others were huddled in the aisle trying to

avoid the deadly fumes which killed them, according to Mr Jack Barry, the assistant director of operations at Greater Cincinnati airport. It was the skill of the pilot, Mr Don Cameron, in bringing the airliner down from 30,000 ft in 12 minutes that probably saved half of those on board from burning to death. Mr Claude Quimet, the co-pilot, was on fire when he jumped from his seat, Mr Barry said.

US government safety officials and representatives of the Canadian Government, which owns Air Canada, began investigating on how the fire started in a toilet at the rear

One survivor, Mr Barry Flower, from Ottawa, said dense smoke filled the cabin as the airliner went into an emergency dive and the passengers began screaming. "The crew did their best to move them to the front but the smoke moved quickly", he said.

Another survivor, Mr Raymond Chalfoux, a Montreal businessman, said: "It was unbearable - you used anything you could find to breathe through."

Of the 23 survivors, 16 were still in hospital yesterday but none of their injuries was regarded as serious. All five crewmembers survived.

Six die in school gun terror

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Six people, including three 12-year-old children, were killed when an armed man burst into a school near Frankfurt yesterday and started shooting as he tried to take a class and its teacher hostage.

The teacher and a police officer were killed before the unknown gunman apparently shot himself through the head. The tragedy left 13 children seriously injured, at least five of them in a critical condition in hospital. Other pupils had to be treated for shock. Another teacher, who tried to shield his pupils from the gunman with his body, was also critically injured.

The attack on the 1,000-pupil Freiherr von Stein comprehensive school in Eppstein took place at about 10.35 in the

morning. A man, aged about 30, burst into the building and apparently tried to seize a whole class as hostage.

Two policemen giving road safety instruction in the school yard outside heard screaming. One rushed into the school while the other escorted the children outside to safety. On following his colleague into the building the second policeman found him lying on the ground that the teacher and the body of a teacher in the doorway of a classroom.

He found the dead and wounded children piled on top of each other in the class, with the body of the gunman.

Beside the man were two hand pistols, cartridge shells and round of ammunition.

The man was later identified as Karel Charva, a Czech aged 34, whose last address was Frankfurt. His motive was unknown.

Eye-witness accounts: Mark Friedricke aged 14, whose classroom overlooks the room where the shooting took place, said he thought he heard an explosion.

"We ran to the windows. They were open because of the sun. We could see bullets hitting the walls. Then a voice came over the public address system telling us to take cover and lock the classrooms," the boy said.

Herr Erich Weigl, the janitor, whose office is directly under the classroom, said he heard the shots as he was returning from an errand.

"I grabbed the keys from several classrooms, ran to the school yard, threw the keys (through open windows) to children in three classrooms and shouted: 'Lock yourselves in, lock yourselves in.'"

Survivor: A parent clutches his daughter after the shoot-out.

Five life sentences for 'supergrass' killer

Harry Kirkpatrick, former assistant operations officer of the outlawed Irish National Liberation Army turned "supergrass", received five life jail sentences yesterday.

He had become disillusioned after killing five times, and agreed to tell all, Belfast Crown Court heard.

The INLA kidnapped his wife Elizabeth, aged 24, last month and threatened to kill her if he went into the witness box, but it is understood that he has implicated 18 people in statements to police. Last night he was on his way out of Northern Ireland to begin his sentence.

He was also alleged to have been involved in a plot to bomb the route of the Royal Wedding in 1981, but the plan had to be scrapped because Kirkpatrick failed to obtain explosives.

Kirkpatrick admitted five murders and 72 other charges. These included eight of attempted murder and six of belonging to the INLA, having guns, hijacking, armed robberies, burglaries, bombings, false imprisonment and secretly collecting information about security forces in Ulster.

Another 29 charges against him were dropped. As well as the five life

sentences, he received 72 concurrent sentences ranging from five to 20 years.

Kirkpatrick's terrorist activities in Belfast, Londonderry and Armagh City covered an 18-month period, starting soon after his release from the Maze prison where he had served a sentence for armed robbery.

He sat impassively as Mr John Creaney, QC, prosecuting, told Mr Justice MacDermott about the five murders.

Two of the victims were policemen, two were members of the Defence Regiment - all shot dead in Belfast - and the fifth was a Catholic member of the territorial army shot by Kirkpatrick on the doorstep of the man's home in Armagh city at Christmas 1981.

Mr Creaney said: "He was not a simple volunteer. He was at the heart of all the operations."

Kirkpatrick's lawyer, Mr James McSparran, QC, said his client had not tried to minimize his degree of involvement. He had made a full and frank statement to the police and was prepared to face up to the consequences of his actions.

The judge said it would be up to the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland to decide when Kirkpatrick should be released from jail.

PLO claims Moscow still backs Arafat

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

In their effort to shore up Mr Yasser Arafat's still diminishing power within the Palestine Liberation Organization, his closest aides in Damascus yesterday sought to prove that the Soviet Union still gave its full support to Mr Arafat as the PLO leader.

PLO officials claimed that their chairman had received a letter from the PLO's office in Moscow, a bureau which has diplomatic status, which said that the Russians had "reiterated" that they supported a unified PLO under the leadership of Chairman Arafat. The missive allegedly hailed the PLO leader as "a symbol of resistance against plots not only designed to strike against Syria and the PLO but against the entire Arab nation."

Whether the letter represents Moscow's real views is questionable. The PLO produced the document on the very day that Mr Abu Iyad (Salah Khalaf), Mr Arafat's deputy was holding talks in the Soviet Union with a Russian parliamentarian.

The day before he left for Moscow, Mr Abu Iyad had

severely criticized the PLO leader in an interview with a newspaper in the United Arab Emirates, referring to Mr Arafat's "non-attentiveness and neglect of collective leadership and of consultations."

More important than his words, however, is Mr Abu Iyad's absence from Lebanon. At the very moment that Mr Arafat is in greatest need of the moral support of his closest colleagues, only his military commander, Mr Abu Jihad, appears to be staying constantly by his side.

Mr Abu Iyad is aware that a compromise candidate may one day be needed for the PLO chairmanship, and it looks suspiciously as though he is now distancing himself from the Bekaa in order to hold himself in readiness for higher office.

● Rocket attack: More arrests were feared in Israeli-occupied Lebanon yesterday after a rocket attack against an area held by Israeli forces.

Moscow view and Arafat profile, page 6
Leading article, page 9

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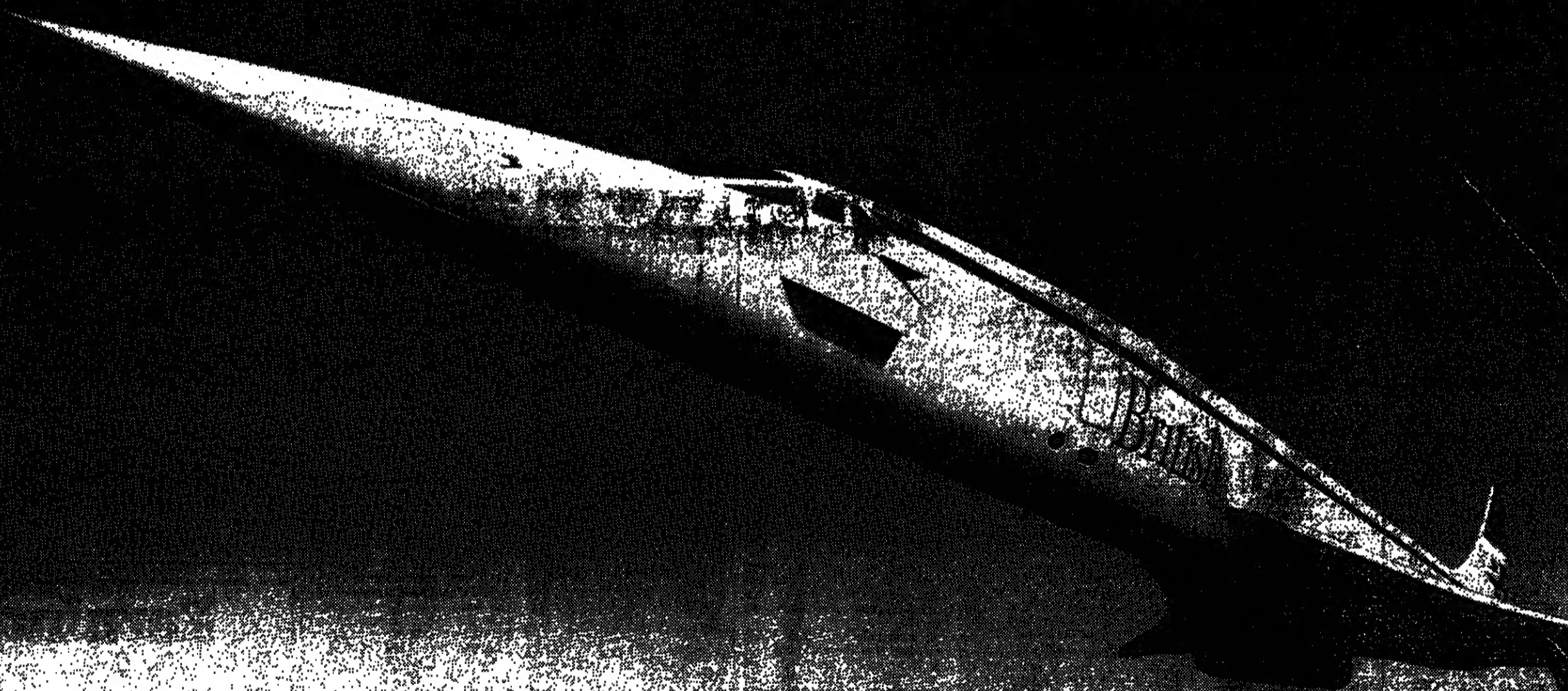
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Clerical error halted smuggling of computers to Russia

By Stewart Tessler, Crime Reporter

A complex, well-organized plan to smuggle high technology worth up to £400,000 to Moscow, was uncovered through a simple clerical error on the dock at Dover, it has been disclosed.

The error prompted a customs and Special Branch investigation which has disclosed that Britain may have been the transit point for several other undetected consignments to the Eastern block in the past few months. Another cargo is thought to have left Sheerness, Kent, concealed as car parts and a third may have been sent from Dover earlier this year.

The latest consignment, consisting of a small computer and computer parts, arrived at Dover in the middle of last month. The 10 crates were due to be shipped to Ostia when the papers were sent to customs by a local forwarding agency.

The agency had no idea of the true nature of the cargo. It was acting for another shipping company near London which also had no idea of the true nature of the crates' contents. The Dover agency sent its papers but customs returned them because they were the wrong set for the cargo's entry into the rest of the EEC.

At this point a check started on the paperwork. The Dover firm had arranged for the crates to go to Schiphol airport in Holland. Papers from the London agency showed the cargo, simply listed as crates, was in fact going on to Moscow.

Another set of documents from a packaging company showed the crates contained "typesetting equipment" destined for Moscow.

Customs officers asked for the invoice for the cargo. The papers were sent from London and gave the destination as the

Maldives Islands in the Indian Ocean.

Customs officers ordered the crates to be opened. Inside they found the computer equipment valued at £200,000 and not the other equipment listed at a value of £80,000.

The customs investigators believe the computer equipment was brought in from Canada, the United States, West Germany and Northern Ireland. One set of middlemen are suspected of organizing the purchases which were gathered and packaged at Heathrow airport while another man, who lives outside Britain, dealt with Russian buyers.

The shipment was organized by a company based in the Channel Islands. It would have been landed and picked up by Dutch handlers who understood the Russians would take over the consignment from them.

Secret talks on stiffer penalties

By John Lawless

The discovery that British computers were being shipped from Dover to the Soviet Union as "type setting equipment" was made last week, just as secret talks were being held to coordinate a western clamp down on illegal high technology exports to Eastern Europe.

Three senior civil servants from the Foreign Office, the Department of Trade and Customs and excise met their American counterparts, in Washington for five days of talks.

They discussed the possibility of more severe sentences for those caught selling western secrets to Warsaw Pact countries, something which the United States will be impressing firmly on Europe and Japan.

"Any individual who knowingly and wilfully violates the US Export Administration Act can face up to 10 years'

imprisonment, and a criminal fine (against individuals) of \$100,000 or five times the value of what is exported", Mr Ted Wu, a deputy assistant secretary in the Department of Commerce and director of the Office of Export Enforcement, told *The Times*. "For a corporate offender, the fine goes up to \$1m."

"I am not aware of any other country with a penalty that may be imposed of that type or that magnitude," Mr Wu said.

American officials now consider, that the adoption of such penalties by their allies is "a subject appropriate for discussion", he said.

The maximum prison sentence in Britain for such an offence is two years, but fines are unlimited.

Mr Wu was formerly the assistant US attorney in California,

and appeared for the prosecution in the "Bruchhausen case" which concerned an American involved in shipping \$10m worth of computers and electronic equipment to Russia over three years. He was sentenced to five years in jail. A woman accomplice received a two-year sentence.

The man who gave his name to the case was a West German, who is "still a fugitive from US justice", Mr Wu said. "We believe he is somewhere in Europe, maybe West Germany."

Mr Wu's office has been working closely with the Department of Trade, British customs officials and specialists from the Foreign Office.

"We hosted a visit by them last week to decide how we can improve that cooperation," he said.

Whitehouse asks DPP to stop video documentary

By Kenneth Gossling

Further concern was expressed yesterday over the Independent Broadcasting Authority's decision to allow a Channel 4 documentary to be screened next week even though it shows scenes from video "nasties" ruled by two London courts to be obscene.

Mrs Mary Whitehouse, who had asked the IBA to see the programme, *A Gentleman's Agreement*, has now asked the Director of Public Prosecutions to take legal action to prevent the screening next Wednesday. The DPP's office confirmed that it had received Mrs Whitehouse's letter.

The two video films are *I Spit On Your Grave* and *SS Experiment Camp*, both ruled obscene

by London courts last September.

Mrs Whitehouse said yesterday she had not herself viewed the scenes in the documentary made by the Broadside production company. "It really would not have made the slightest difference," she said, "because I know very well what they are - we were responsible for bringing them before the courts."

Channel 4 said it had acted responsibly over the documentary and had chosen the scenes with care.

Police sources also expressed surprise yesterday that extracts from material ruled to be obscene would be shown on television.

Record request revealed mix-up over babies

By Ronald Faux

A radio request for a record to mark a golden wedding anniversary revealed the story of two babies who were given to the wrong mothers in a nursing home 47 years ago. A relative requesting the record for Mrs Margaret Wheeler and her husband, Charles, added a note about the unusual family circumstances.

Mrs Wheeler shared a room in the Nottingham nursing home with Mrs Blanche Rylatt in 1936. Each was given the other's baby by mistake but they kept in close touch and, when family likenesses began to appear in each of the girls, they checked the nursing home records and learnt for certain

the mistake that had been made.

They decided to keep their "daughters" and bring them up as their natural children. Mrs Wheeler, now aged 75, who lives in Cuckermouth, Cumbria said: "We never really kept it a secret in our family but the interest has been astonishing now the story is generally known. We have had television stations in America, Canada, Norway, Britain and newspapers from everywhere on the doorstep."

Their family has gathered to celebrate their anniversary, including Peggie and Valerie, the two swapped "sisters", and Mrs Rylatt, now aged 74, who lives in Nottingham.

Prisoner's remorse led to suicide

A prisoner who hanged himself in his cell while awaiting trial for the murder of his wife was shattered and full of remorse, an inquest in Winchester was told yesterday.

In 10 suicide notes left by William Kennedy, he said he was taking his own life because of what he had done and for the sake of his son Aaron, aged 13.

Kennedy, aged 36, had been on remand at Winchester prison since December last year awaiting trial at Oxford Crown Court for the murder of his wife Jennifer, aged 31, and the attempted murder of Mr Vincent Pashley, in Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.

Kennedy, who lived at Walter Bush Road, Chipping Norton, was found hanging with a sheet around his neck from the window and bars of his prison cell last March.

Mr Tim Milligan, the central Hampshire Coroner, sitting with a jury at Winchester, was told yesterday that Kennedy had not been considered a suicide risk by prison authorities.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Tarzan game boy killed

A boy aged 12 was killed in a freak accident after he and two others had been playing a Tarzan game yards from his home. Jason Mee and his two friends had attached a rope between a stone pillar and a plank to make a pulley in a garden in Station Terrace at Hucknall Notts on Thursday night.

The police said the boy was killed instantly when the large stone fell on him as he was undoing the rope.

Poet's cottage

A seventeenth century cottage once owned by William Wordsworth the poet, was sold by auction yesterday for £12,000. The cottage in Patterdale in the Lake District was bought on behalf of a Wordsworth enthusiast.

Fagan gets probation for assault

Michael Fagan, the man who climbed into Buckingham Palace and reached the Queen's bedroom, was put on probation for three years yesterday for assaulting three policemen and using threatening behaviour.

Fagan, aged 32, an unemployed painter, of Holloway Road, Holloway, north London, had appeared at Highbury Corner Magistrates' court for sentencing after having admitting the offences at an earlier hearing.

Mr David Barr, the magistrate said after reading probation and medical reports that Fagan had been under enormous pressure.



Michael Fagan, after the case yesterday.

"Apart from that you had been drinking and you assaulted police officers. It is quite clear that you will benefit from supervision from the probation service," he said.

Fagan will also be given outpatient treatment at a special clinic. Mr Barr told Fagan that he was being given a chance to stay out of trouble. Fagan said he was prepared to be put on probation.

Outside the court, Mr Jock MacDonald, who said he was Fagan's music manager, said that Fagan would be leaving next week for a tour of Spain and the United States to promote his singing career.

Republic's shoppers in Ulster spree

From Richard Ford, Belfast

High prices in the Irish Republic have prompted an estimated 168,000 people from the Irish Republic to spend more than £10m in a shopping spree in Northern Ireland.

People from as far away as Cork and Kerry are travelling hundreds of miles to shop in a string of towns in Northern Ireland. The spending spree has caused businesses to boom in places like Newry, Co. Down, Londonderry, and Stranmillis, Co. Tyrone, but has brought despair and threatens to ruin traders in the republic's border towns.

In the furious battle for business, traders in Drogheda, Co. Louth, put pressure on newspaper and commercial radio stations to stop advertising from businessmen in Northern Ireland but it has had little effect.

Each weekend, roads across the border are busy with coaches, minibuses and cars packed with people and laden with goods bought in Northern Ireland, while Sunday markets selling everything from washing powder to televisions are crowded with bargain hunters who appear prepared to take the

risk of being caught by customs officers. At some bars in the republic, landlords have to watch for people bringing their own drinks in.

Gross expenditure by people from the Republic in Northern Ireland since Christmas is more than £20m, and 168,000 Irish adults have visited Northern Ireland, specifically to shop, making on average 2.9 trips and spending £45 a head.

The scale of cross-border trade is revealed in an opinion poll conducted by Irish Marketing Surveys and published yesterday. It also reveals that 47 per cent oppose the holding of a referendum on the constitutional amendment banning abortion and that the popularity of the coalition government has slumped with only 19 per cent satisfied with its performance.

Perhaps the surprise in the opinion poll is the continuing change in attitudes on the abortion issue, which has dominated the early months of Dr Garret FitzGerald's government. Only 33 per cent are in favour of holding the referendum and 20 per cent are undecided.

Dons seek Acas action

Dons at Stirling University have asked the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) to conciliate in a dispute over contracts for new posts.

The lecturers fear that the university could become the first in Britain to do away with life tenure for all new academic appointments, and they are expected to announce further protest action on Monday.

The dispute is over contracts being offered with three new posts funded by the University Grants Committee. Mr Iain MacFarlane, branch secretary of the Association of University Teachers, said: "These new posts are permanent positions

and it is our view that, in line with the grants committee's own recommendation, they should be given the normal terms and conditions available to staff at Stirling."

"But the university is prepared to offer only interim contracts for these new posts, and this does represent a change in appointments policy." The university, he said, was breaking an agreement to negotiate with the association in any changes in a lecturer's condition of service.

Mr MacFarlane said: "The AUT is now in dispute with the university over its refusal to negotiate, under the agreed procedure, the contracts for arbitration by Acas."

Garden festival work on target

From Janet Browne, Horticulture Correspondent, Liverpool

The United States and Japan formally announced yesterday that they will take part in the International Garden Festival, Liverpool '84, which is destined to be the world's leading horticultural event of the year.

The festival, the biggest in this country since the Festival of Britain in 1951, has been granted A1 international category status by the Association Internationale des Producteurs Horticoles and the 46 member countries of the Bureau International des Expositions in Paris.

It is one of the first projects being undertaken by the Merseyside Development Corporation, which was set up by the Government to regenerate a derelict and under-used docklands on both sides of the Mersey.

To turn a disused and derelict riverside site in the North-west of England to the world's leading horticultural event of 1984, with all the necessary ancillary services, is no mean undertaking, especially as the construction work on site started on in January 1982. But the corporation is succeeding well in its objective.

Lord Aberconway, the festival's commissioner, general reports that the construction work on the site is on schedule and is moving into its final year of preparation. The festival hall, a modern Crystal Palace, is being built as the centrepiece and the extensive landscaping programme is well advanced.

The efforts of many organizations are concentrating the 125-acre site into an area of immense horticultural interest.

They include the Department of the Environment, Liverpool City Council, and Merseyside County Council, the Royal Horticultural Society, the Joint Council of Landscape Industries, the British Association of Landscape Industries, the Landscape Institute, the Horticultural Trades Association, the National Farmers' Union, various tourist authorities and a host of sponsors of some 40 theme or species gardens and 20 international gardens.

In addition, participation by international governments and organizations is fast gathering momentum as Japan and America's announcements indicate.

The FGF Liverpool '84 will open next year from May 2 to October 14. It is expected to attract more than 3 million visitors.

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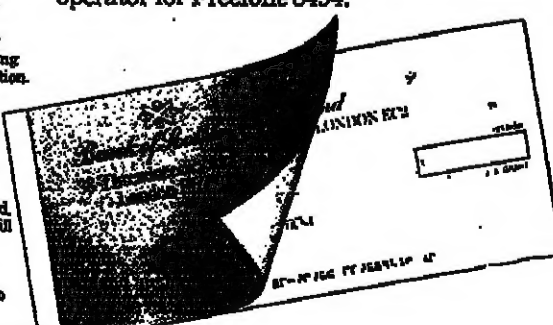
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More ethnic candidates in the run but victory seems unlikely

By Nicholas Timmins

The ethnic minorities go into the June 9 election with more candidates than in any previous general election. In all post-war general elections put together, the ethnic minority vote as never before.

Yet it is still unlikely that Britain will have its first black or Asian MP for over 50 years in the next Parliament, and doubt that the impact of the ethnic minorities will be as great as either they, or some of the party machines, would like to think.

In all there are 17 ethnic minority candidates among the 1,899 put up by the main parties. The Conservatives have three, Labour six and the Alliance eight. Only Mr Paul Boateng, for Labour in Hertfordshire West, has a national majority in his favour on the new boundaries. It is one of only 200, and he has against him Labour's standing in the polls, the large increase in home ownership from subsidized sales of new town housing, in the constituency, and the remains of a bitter controversy over how he was selected. That has led some local Labour Party activists to go to Birmingham to work for the man he defeated.

All the main parties, while still not putting forward ethnic minority candidates for safe seats, are eager to win the ethnic vote. Britain's 2.2 million strong ethnic minorities, heavily concentrated in and around the inner cities of the Midlands, Leicester and London make up more than 25 per cent of the population in 16 constituencies and an appreciable proportion in a number more.

Such distribution has led both Conservatives and Labour to calculate that there are 50 seats where the ethnic vote could significantly affect the result, and there have also been attempts to identify "ethnic marginals" - seats where the ethnic vote is larger than the existing party majority.

The theory that in these seats - anything from 20 to nearly 40, depending on whose calculations are used - the ethnic minorities effectively decide the result, is open to question, however.

For while the proportion of ethnic minorities in the population of such seats may be anything up to 43 per cent, their effect in votes is appreciably lower.

For a start, the age structure of the ethnic minority population, particularly among the Asians, is such that proportionately fewer are of voting age than among the white population. In addition there is considerable evidence that of those eligible to vote, fewer are actually on the register.

A recent Office of Population and Censuses and Surveys study suggested that only just over 70 per cent of the ethnic minorities are registered, against well over 90 per cent of whites. Against that, there is evidence that Asians in particular, once registered, tend to use their vote more than whites. A further limiting factor on the influence of the ethnic minorities is their overwhelming tendency to vote Labour. Dr Michel Le Lohé, senior lecturer

in politics at Bradford University says the chief effect of this is simply to make safer for Labour inner city seats which Labour would anyway expect to win.

A study carried out by the Commission for Racial Equality at the 1979 election showed that in 24 constituencies sampled, Labour received 90 per cent of the West Indian vote and 86 per cent of the Asian vote. The Conservatives gained only 3 per cent and 8 per cent respectively.

Dr Le Lohé believes that the main influence of the ethnic minorities is to save seats for Labour when there is a big swing to the Conservatives. Thus, he says, it is likely that the ethnic minorities' vote saved Labour two seats in Leicester, two in inner London and one in the West Midlands in 1979.

There are some signs that this pattern is beginning to change. The Conservatives are convinced that as they become more established, small shopkeepers and businessmen among the Asian community have also put appreciable effort into courting the ethnic vote and have put up more Asian and black candidates in seats with appreciable ethnic minorities than the other parties.

There is also increasing evidence of disillusion among black activists with the Labour Party, not least for its failure to select black candidates for safe seats. Three ethnic minority organizations, the Confederation of Indian Organisations, the West Indian Standing Conference and the Federation of Bangladeshi Organizations have for this election joined together to put up three candidates.

And while many young West Indians seem disillusioned with all the main parties, the Alliance may gain some votes as a result of suspicion of the Labour Party.



Mr Paul Boateng: Minister of State for the Commonwealth



Marchers crossing Western Avenue, Ealing yesterday. (Photograph: John Voogs)

March may not reach rally target

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

As the People's March for Jobs continued through the outskirts of London yesterday, there were doubts whether the organizers would reach their unofficial 250,000 target for a mass rally tomorrow.

Union leaders are expressing fears that some activists may opt to stay in their constituencies to help in Labour's election battle instead of making the trek to Hyde Park.

If the demonstration turns out to be a public relations flop, it will have proved Mr Michael Foot right. When the march was being organized, he had considerable reservations about its timing. He pointed out that Mrs Margaret Thatcher might call an election and that would mean the Labour movement's resources would be stretched.

Mr Ronald Todd, chairman of the

national organizing committee, still believes that there will be a "massive turnout" tomorrow and that it will be the biggest unemployment demonstration ever seen in Britain. But he agreed that many potential supporters might want to stay in their constituencies.

Leading the march as it passed over Western Avenue, Ealing, near the Hoover factory, Mr Alan Millington, aged 47, chief marshal for the West Midlands contingent, said "We on the march have not mentioned any figure."

"The election and the rally are not a contradiction in any way. They are both part of a campaign to make full employment the central political issue."

Mr Millington, a machinist on unpaid leave from a vehicle components factory in Wolverhampton, said that the march was not "pro-Labour as

such" and added that it would be "an outrage to tell people who to vote for."

"People must draw their own conclusions from each party's attitude to unemployment. As far as I'm concerned there is only one party which attempts to bring about full employment, and that is Labour."

He said that the march contained "young and old, black and white, employed and unemployed, trade unionists and non-trade unionists". The demonstrators, clad in yellow and green jackets and T-shirts, were greeted yesterday by the usual mixture of emotional support, antagonism and apathy as they made for Southall.

Today Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, will give them a civic reception at County Hall.

Thatcher 'missed poll date'

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Mr Enoch Powell has criticized as "inadequate" the Prime Minister's historical perception of the consequences of the Falkland crisis.

He said yesterday he would have advised Mrs Margaret Thatcher to hold a general election last October in the certainty that she would have won. Clearly surprised at the prospects of a landslide victory for his former party, Mr Powell said the Prime Minister was "not a person of wide views, either of the world or nationally. In this respect that old rascal [Harold Macmillan] compares well."

Mrs Thatcher, he said, had not seen the dimensions of the Falklands crisis and could have gone to the country within four months of victory. "Any government could have legitimately said 'nation in the latter part of 1982. Look, a big event has happened. There has been a major change in the whole national outlook and environment and we think it right to ensure that the general will be behind it.'"

He said that Mrs Thatcher, despite her opposition to other plans for a Northern Ireland assembly, has not exerted her authority to stop it.

Revival and survival in West

By Craig Seton

A late revival in Alliance fortunes could produce sudden Conservative jitters in the south west. The Conservatives dominate the region, with certain notable exceptions, but traditionally the Liberals have provided the main opposition and their search for new seats could become more fruitful.

A number of seats are drawing nationwide attention. Dr David Owen is struggling for parliamentary survival in Plymouth, Devonport, while Mr Wedgwood Benn in new and marginal Bristol East is harnessing all his political resources in his most difficult electoral contest.

The Conservatives face stern challenges from a Liberal former chief constable in Teignbridge, Devon and a strong Liberal candidate in Yeovil Somerset.

The Alliance is defending two seats in Devon and Cornwall. Mr David Penhaligon, for the Liberals in Truro seems confidently set to frustrate the Conservatives for another parliamentary session while in Devonport Dr Owen has a much tougher task for the SDP.

He may well lose to Labour or equally to the Conservatives who have shown strongly throughout the campaign in spite of boundary changes which should aid Labour's Mr Julian Priestley in his attempt to recapture the seat. Plymouth.

Drake and Sutton remain secure for the Conservatives. In the far west Mr David Harris succeeded Sir John Nott to fight St Ives in Cornwall and looks an easy Conservative victor while Mr David Mudd can be expected to hold Falmouth and Camborne.

Cornwall, North, held by Mr John Pardoe for the Liberals until 1979, could now be causing the Conservatives some discomfort. Boundary changes have brought in over 10,000 electors from the Liberal-inclined Bodmin area and the Conservatives' belief that Mr Gerry Neale should double his majority to over 7,000 may turn out to have been optimistic.

Boundary changes have also affected South Hams in Devon, Cornwall South-East and Torridge in west Devon and while the Conservatives are almost certain to remain in charge their Liberal opponents can do some useful groundwork for later challenges.

Teignbridge, restructured largely from the safe Conservative seat of Totnes and part of Tiverton, is a key west country Liberal target. The tall, silver-haired form of Mr John Alderson, former chief constable of Devon and Cornwall, is one of the party's most attractive candidates and his campaigning has led to the opening of two more branch offices to cope with offers of

help. Mr Patrick Nicholls, the young Conservative candidate, is wisely fighting the seat as a marginal.

Liberals still cast envious eyes on Devon, North, the parliamentary birthplace and the burial ground of Mr Jeremy Thorpe. There have been boundary changes but the four years since 1979 may not have been enough to erase memories of that Liberal defeat.

For the Conservatives, Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop in re-drawn Tiverton and Mr John Hannam in Exeter, together with Sir Peter Emery, safe in Honiton, will undoubtedly again take their places.

No such certainty surrounds Mr David Martin, the Conservative aspirant in Yeovil, where the Liberals have a strong candidate in Mr Paddy Ashdown.

In Bath bright young Mr Chris Patten for the Conservatives faces Mr Malcolm Dean, fresh from *The Guardian's* nursery of new Alliance candidates. Regional Conservatives believe the seat is much safer than some local party pessimists apparently admit.

The policy was devised in the wake of the case of Mr Adrian Shide, a Liberal candidate in the local council election in Richmond in 1981. He and his agent faced a legal bill of almost £50,000 as a result of an action mounted by his Tory opponent over minor errors in election expenses.

Candidates take out insurance

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

More than 800 candidates across all the main political parties, including Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Mr James Callaghan, Mr Roy Jenkins and Mr David Steel, have taken out insurance against legal actions under the Representation of the People Act 1983.

The insurance policy was launched by Legal Benefits Ltd just after the election date was announced to provide protection for candidates against legal actions that can run to tens of thousands of pounds in costs.

For £55, candidates and their agents can be protected against election petitions, which are actions brought over what can be minor mistakes in election expenses; and for applications for relief, which candidates may make to protect themselves against an election petition when a mistake is spotted.

The policy was devised in the wake of the case of Mr Adrian Shide, a Liberal candidate in the local council election in Richmond in 1981. He and his agent faced a legal bill of almost £50,000 as a result of an action mounted by his Tory opponent over minor errors in election expenses.

Pym expects to stay Foreign Secretary

By Rodney Courtin

Mr Francis Pym expects to continue as Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary in any Conservative government that is formed after the general election.

He acknowledges that there are differences of approach between himself and Mrs Margaret Thatcher, but says they have an "extremely good" working relationship.

There has been speculation that if the Conservatives are returned Mrs Thatcher would want to appoint someone else as Foreign Secretary. There have been one or two incidents in public which have made it appear that their relationship is strained.

That has led to Mr Pym being questioned on the matter by editors as he campaigns in his constituency of Cambridge-shire, South-east.

It is a standard part of his campaign speeches to praise Mrs Thatcher's "strong and courageous" leadership.

At one meeting he responded to a question by saying: "There are issues upon which Mrs Thatcher and I, and indeed, many other members of the Cabinet, have different approaches and different views. How could it possibly be otherwise? It is not peculiar to me, but we have a very good working relationship as Mrs



Mr Francis Pym: Civilized dialogue

Thatcher herself would certainly tell you. And we have the recognition that different people do have different points of view."

"And I can only tell you that we have an extremely good working relationship."

Chelmsford lead. Mr Norman St John Stevas looks set to retain his seat at Chelmsford, Essex, despite a strong challenge from the Liberals, according to an opinion poll conducted for Anglia Television. He has 48 per cent of the votes, with Liberal candidate Mr Stuart Moke Liberal, on 43 per cent and Mr Clive Playford, Labour, on 9 per cent.

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE: Bridgend

Neck-and-neck scenario

If it is true that the period of bitter ideological fighting has helped to damage Labour's chances of winning the election, then, by the same yardstick, the Conservative campaign in the new constituency of Bridgend should now be in tatters. For the Tory candidate, Mr Peter Hubbard-Miles, was endorsed only after a bitter, six week, constitutional and legal wrangle which reached the High Court.

His fight to secure the nomination after another man had been selected by the executive committee divided the party locally and led to the resignation of the president, chairman and agent, together with a number of other officials.

But Mr Hubbard-Miles, a prominent local politician, is confident he has emerged from the battlefield with his image enhanced. "People are now calling me the fighter and respect the stand I took."

He may be right for, although the ITN/BBC Guide to the New Parliamentary Constituencies says the Conservatives would require a swing of more than ten per cent to capture the seat, an intensive local opinion poll conducted last week showed the party has a one per cent lead over Labour.

That neck-and-neck scenario seems to indicate fairly accu-

| Profile of Bridgend | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| 1981 % Own Occ | 58.2 | New seat |
| 1981 % Loc Auth | 28.2 | |
| 1981 % Black/Asian | 6.6 | |
| 1981 % Mtd C | 17.3 | |
| 1981 % Prof Man | 33.154 | |
| 1982 % electorates | | |
| 1979 % SDP/ITN national result: Lab | 50.1 | msl 1,000 |

Key: % Owner Occ: proportion owning their own homes; % Loc auth: proportion of council tenants; % Black/Asian: proportion from New Commonwealth or Pakistan; % Mtd C: proportion of non-manual workers; % Prof Man: proportion of professional, higher managerial, and intermediate occupations; SDP/ITN national result: election of what result would have been in 1979 in new boundary constituencies by job SDP/ITN study team.

ately the kind of constituency that has been formed, for it encompasses areas fiercely loyal to Labour, such as Pyle, and embraces cosy retirement communities, like Ogmore-on-Sea, where the Conservatives are strong.

Mr Hubbard-Miles will be concentrating his campaign on the need for Britain to remain in the Common Market, which he believes is vital to the continued success of the huge Ford plant and other factories

based around Bridgend which trade with Europe.

"There is also the possibility of American high-tech companies coming here, but I am convinced they won't if we pull out."

His second-wave attack will be based on "the success the government has made in making industry competitive to prepare Britain for the economic upturn" and on support of his party's defence policy.

His Labour opponent, Mr Alan Fellows, has no doubt what the real issue of the campaign is. "It has got to be unemployment and the hopelessness of young people when they are looking for a job. Additionally, I shall be attacking the way the Government is killing off the National Health Service. I have seen old ladies crying because their home help has been cut. If the Tories get back it will be much worse."

Mr Fellows, a senior sales manager for BSC, just does not accept that an orderly withdrawal from the Common Market would harm the country. "One of the main threats to the economy are cheap foreign imports, and it is just a fallacy to say that once we are out of the Market, our trade with Europe would cease. But the message to hammer home is that the Tories are responsible

for the misery of unemployment."

Mr Smart, a lecturer in economics, is also convinced that a withdrawal from the Market would increase unemployment in the constituency. "But my platform will not be a one-sided attack, for it is obvious the Tories are threatening the welfare state and damaging the country's future by the cuts in education."

Mr Keith Bush, the Plaid Cymru candidate, a barrister, admits realistically that his election chances are slim and is tending his campaign on the need for a £2bn investment to rejuvenate Welsh industry.

Mr Robert Mitchell: Tough as they come

"It looks as if Mrs Thatcher is heading for a big victory, so that one less Labour MP in the Commons is not going to make any difference. But a Nationalist member for Bridgend would frighten the Government, because London reacts positively when they see people seeking self-determination. The fact is that both main parties have a record of complete neglect for Wales."

If the opinion polls continue to point the way they do, then Bridgend has become a barometer constituency and what happens there is likely to be reflected in the rest of Britain.

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE: Southampton, Itchen

Personal loyalty under pressure

CANDIDATES

J. Denham (Lab)

C. Chope (Con)

R. Mitchell (SDP/All)

Mr Robert Mitchell, fighting for his political life in Southampton, Itchen, knows only too well the formidable party machine he has to defeat, he helped to create it, having held one or other seat in Southampton since 1966.

He left the Labour Party in 1981, fully disillusioned by its leftward tendencies, and now asks the electorate to endorse his decision.

In the Labour headquarters in the city they still talk of him as Bob, and maintain that he would certainly have been re-elected to defend the seat had he stayed, despite his differences with the Tribune line of the local party.

The utterly professional agent, Mr Richard Bates, is coordinating an utterly professional text-book campaign against his old friend. A full canvass of the constituency has identified the 1.8 per cent of hard-core Labour voters who say they will vote for Mitchell for reasons of personal loyalty.

They will be canvassed a second time, and then, even a third time.

Not a trick will be missed in this battle, and Mr Mitchell knows it: he is as tough as they come. The constituency is technically marginal anyway;

| Profile of Southampton, Itchen | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--|
| 1981 % Own Occ | 55.7 | |
| 1981 % Loc Auth | 30.2 | |
| 1981 % Black/Asian | 1.1 | |
| 1981 % Mtd C | 46.1 | |
| 1981 % Prof Man | 12.2 | |
| 1982 % electorates | 73,500 | |
| 1979 % SDP/ITN national result: Lab | msl 800 | |

Key: % Owner Occ: proportion owning their own homes; % Loc auth: proportion of council tenants; % Black/Asian: proportion from New Commonwealth or Pakistan; % Mtd C: proportion of non-manual workers; % Prof Man: proportion of professional, higher managerial, and intermediate occupations; SDP/ITN national result: election of what result would have been in 1979 in new boundary constituencies by job SDP/ITN study team.

boundary changes have made the other division Test, marginal too so Labour has had to divide its forces this time.

Its Itchen candidate is Mr John Denham, a young chemist graduate from the local university and now Labour county councillor. He feels that the real battle is between Labour and Conservative, and that the SDP's significance is as a weakener of the Labour vote. Hence the doorstep pressure on Mr Mitchell's personal following, which incidentally, he (Mitchell) believes is much larger than 1.8 per cent. Mr Mitchell also believes that the real battle is between himself and the Conservative, Mr Chris Chope, though this confidence is based upon assumptions of a

late rally to the Alliance as June 9 approaches.

Our knocking on doors in all respects, he detects more uncertainty than he has known before, and plenty of Labour people with deep problems about current Labour policy.

Mr Chope, who stands to profit handsomely from this occasion of the vote against him, is the leader of the Tories on Wandsworth council, and a darling of the privatization lobby.

Having successfully hired off refuse collection, he was given an OBE in 1982, and is young (36), energetic, and ambitious. He is telling the electors that Labour's defence cuts will cost local jobs: Mr Denham, in contrast, says the cancellation of Trident will release funds for a bigger conventional Navy, some of it likely to benefit Southampton shipyards.

The Conservatives' campaign machine is not quite as daunting as Labour's: Mr Chope admits that he has inherited records from some parts of the city which are patchy.

The Alliance machine is somewhat ad hoc, though on a good night it may have as many as 30 canvassers on the streets. Their progress is slower, however, precisely because many people want to discuss the issues on the doorstep

Clifford Longley

THE ISSUES

NORTHERN IRELAND

Ulster's myriad parties

By Richard Ford

It is probably Britain's longest running problem but the issue of Northern Ireland does not figure at the hustings on the mainland. Most British politicians prefer it that way, although in the event of a hung Parliament they will be quick to look at the mass of Ulster's myriad political parties.

The Conservative pledge offering progress through the Assembly and a desire for close working relations with the Irish Republic was widely seen as a triumph for Mr James Prior over the Prime Minister, whose opposition to the Assembly is well known.

The Conservative manifesto does not say how the Assembly will develop and it pledges no change in Northern Ireland's constitutional position without the consent of the majority of people in the province. The Assembly is also backed by the SDP/Alliance who want devolved government to replace direct rule and an Anglo-Irish consultative body at parliamentary level with representation from all parties at Westminster, Belfast and Dublin.

Labour is the only mainland party pledged to Irish reunification by peaceful means and with consent. Its manifesto makes no mention of the Assembly, preferring the aim of establishing agreed devolved administration and until then continuing with direct rule.

The party is also pledged to repeal the Prevention of Terrorism Act and to reform the no-jury Diplock courts.

The Official Unionists see "the only way" as being an end to direct rule, restoration of local government, and amendment of the Northern Ireland Act of 1962 to bring about majority rule at Stormont.

Their rivals put much greater emphasis on keeping the Assembly working, building upon it to eventual restoration of devolution on British democratic lines.

On a return to majority rule both the Official and Democratic Unionists are at one, though the DUP wants to challenge the Government sooner than the DUP, which is content to wait the committee stage of the Assembly.

Like the DUP, the Alliance Party fully supports the Assembly and wants devolution but recognizes that it can never come until it is exercised on a partnership basis between nationalists and Unionists.

The Social Democratic and Labour Party says no solution to the problem can be found internally and instead looks for a change in relationships within the Province, within Ireland and between Britain and Ireland.

The new Ireland Forum, which is to draw up a blueprint for a united Ireland, is the party's main manifesto pledge.

For the Workers Party a comprehensive Bill of Rights for the province would act as a basis for a return to a devolved government and supports the Assembly.

Provisional Sinn Féin with its "armalite and ballot box" approach to politics, rejects British rule, opposes the Assembly but wants reunification and it also defends the right of Irish people to resist British occupation, campaigning for a democratic socialist republic free from foreign occupation and sectarianism.



THE MAP WE'VE CONVINCED THE WORLD OF

No, it's not wishful thinking.

Of the non-European nations trading in Western Europe, the two largest put Britain at the heart of their international telecommunications.

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Marchais appeal succeeds

Afghans agree to release French doctor they jailed for 8 years

From Diana Geddes
Paris

Dr Philippe Augoyard, the young French doctor who was captured by Soviet troops in Afghanistan last January and sentenced to eight years in prison, has been reprieved and will be expelled from Afghanistan within the next couple of days, the Afghan Charge d'Affaires in Paris announced yesterday.

Mr Hamid Nezam, Second Counsellor at the Afghan Embassy, said that the intervention of M Georges Marchais, leader of the French Communist Party, had "played a decisive role" in the release of Dr Augoyard. At no time had the French Government submitted an official request for his release, Mr Nezam added.

Dr Augoyard's release was a "gesture of goodwill towards the French people". He said that the Russians had been in no way involved.



Dr Augoyard: Morale still high.

The French Foreign Ministry refused to make any direct comment on Mr Nezam's assertion, save to say that from the moment of Dr Augoyard's capture on January 16, the Government had taken repeated steps to try to secure his release.

M Pierre Augoyard, his father, expressed "enormous relief and happiness" on learning of his son's imminent release. He had received three letters since the arrest and his son had appeared to be keeping up his morale. He never gave any hint of having been maltreated.

Dr Augoyard, aged 30, went to Afghanistan last October on a six-month humanitarian mission as a member of the non-political French doctors' organization, Aide Médicale Internationale. He was captured by Soviet troops while working in the Logar region, south of Kabul, and accused of having entered the country illegally and of "collaborating with counter-revolutionary elements".

After a televised public trial in which Dr Augoyard "confessed" to his crimes, and admitted he had been "under the influence of imperialist countries' propaganda", he was sentenced by the Afghan court on March 13.

M Marchais, as president of the French Committee for Human Rights and Liberties, applied to the Afghan Government for Dr Augoyard's release. He received a reply on April 20 saying that the Government had reviewed his application "in a positive and favourable light".

Dr Augoyard was the first foreign doctor to be arrested in Afghanistan since the Soviet invasion in December, 1979. Mr Nezam gave a warning that in future the Afghan government would "adopt a more severe attitude" towards doctors who tried to enter Afghanistan illegally. A month ago Sultan Ali Roshan, the Afghan Prime Minister, severely criticized the French doctors' mission, accusing them of using their medical activities to "hide other missions".

Fatah mission to Moscow

PLO rift puts Russia on spot

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Soviet is uncertain how to react to the split in Fatah, the main faction within the Palestine Liberation Organisation, according to Middle Eastern sources said a Fatah delegation, headed by Mr Salah Khalaf, had found that the Russians so far were reluctant to lead support to rebel PLO officers opposed to Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, and were inclined to support Mr Arafat, who has always received Soviet backing in the past. The Fatah delegation is holding talks with Soviet officials.

Mr Khalaf has been a staunch follower of Mr Arafat, although he recently expressed some concern over the "grivances" of rebel PLO officers, thus appearing to distance himself slightly from the PLO chairman. Mr Arafat faces growing opposition in PLO ranks in and around Damascus and in the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon.

Sources said the Russians regarded the rebellion as a "temporary and regrettable phenomenon" which could only weaken the Palestinian movement and should be resolved swiftly.

Sources said the Russians were "very anxious about the possibility of a renewed conflict in the Middle East, and that Moscow had instructed Damascus to cut short manoeuvres by the Syrian armed forces a week ago in case they were seen as 'provocative' by Israel. A high-level Syrian delegation is visiting Moscow at the same time as the Fatah group.

The sources said the Soviet Union was encouraging Syria to keep tensions high in the region, in order to avoid a "separate peace" which could take up where the Camp David agreement left off. The Russians wanted to ensure that they kept a foothold in the Middle East.

through Syria. Moscow had also installed an air defence system in Syria and supplied it with new weapons to replace those knocked out by Israel during the invasion of Lebanon last summer.

The Russians none the less wanted to avoid an Israeli-Syrian clash, the sources said, since this would amount to a confrontation with the United States by proxy, and might lead to a further humiliation of Soviet arms.

The Soviet press has urged repeatedly, Israel "not to play with fire". Pravda said yesterday that Washington's aim was to use Israel to abolish PLO and establish firm American domination over the Middle East. Other papers urged the Arab nations to unite and reiterated the Soviet call for an international conference on the Palestinian question.

Things that go bump in the night

From Robert Fisk
Beirut

In Beirut the natural reaction was to think it was a bomb. I woke to find the bedroom shaking violently, the entire fifth floor wobbling back and forth with ever-increasing violence. Then the back of the bed slammed into the wall and the alarm clock clattered off the shelf into my face.

It was five minutes past four and the house was still vibrating back and forth, as if it was made of jelly. I reached the balcony just in time to see an American Marine holding an automatic rifle trying to keep his balance underneath a palm tree, phantoms on one foot like a drunken dancer.

It lasted for just 18 seconds, though it felt like a minute. Downstairs the landlord - a canny Druse who through seven years of war has constantly testified to the strength of his green-shuttered apartment block - was already in the garden. There were dogs yelping in the street and two terrified cats perched on a tree limb at the doorway. Fifteen more seconds of that, said the landlord, and the house would have come down.

"That" said the Marine - he was guarding the British Embassy next door - "Was one hell of a tremor." It was 5.3 on the Richter scale to be exact, enough to bring down houses all over Beirut - though God, the landlord pointed out with something approaching cynicism, probably thought the city had had enough destruction for the time being. In 1956 a quake had levelled the hill villages of Chouf. Back in the Eighteenth Century, a massive tremor toppled three of the giant columns of the Roman Temple of Jupiter in Baalbek.

The earthquake yesterday was in the Bekaa - where the Syrian and Israeli armies still face each other along the floor of the valley - although buildings swayed menacingly in Damascus and northern Israel. In Beirut thousands of people were on the streets in a minute. The local taxi driver swore that he ran from his home stark-naked as he sought modest sanctuary beneath a rug in his limousine.

Crammed with babies and grandmothers, cars quickly lined the sea-front corniche, their occupants staring at the city's skyline as they slipped the coffee which Beirut's street vendors - never men to miss a quick lira in time of trouble - were hawkling within the hour.

My landlord was the only one to take a scientific view of the whole affair. "The British Embassy is so unsafe, it will fall down first," he said, giggling with delight at his ingenuity. "When you see that movement, the Israelis may one day look back with nostalgia on the Arafat years."

Leading article page 9



Down and out: Curro Vázquez, fighting his last bull at the San Isidro fair in Madrid, being gored in his right thigh (above). Doctors giving him first aid (below) said the horn penetrated 9in. His condition is critical.

Lesotho border deal by Botha

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa and the small, mountainous kingdom of Lesotho, which is entirely surrounded by the republic, agreed yesterday on the need to curb cross-border guerrilla activity and to try putting their relations on a more amicable footing.

Emerging unsmiling from a meeting of just under two hours in a Johannesburg hotel, Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, said relations had reached "the lowest point in our history". His Lesotho counterpart, Mr E. R. Sekhonyana, did not disagree.

The meeting came after nearly two weeks of rigorous South African security checks on roads leading into Lesotho, which have disrupted the commercial life of the kingdom and delayed deliveries of food and other essential supplies. The checks were seen as a blunt reminder to Lesotho of its heavy economic dependence on South Africa.

The security operation began soon after the May 20 car bomb explosion in Pretoria which killed 19 people and injured more than 200 others. The checks were further tightened after a bomb explosion in Bloemfontein, the Orange Free State capital, about a week later which damaged cars and property but caused no human casualties.

The underground African National Congress claimed responsibility for the Pretoria blast, which it said was aimed at the headquarters of the South African Air Force. But the ANC denied having planned the Bloemfontein bomb, which it claimed was the work of South African agents.

South Africa, the ANC contended, wanted a pretext to put further pressure on Lesotho to close its borders to ANC refugees. Last December South African commandos killed 42 people in a pre-dawn raid on Maseru, the Lesotho capital. About 30 were ANC members, the rest were Lesotho civilians.

In a brief statement on yesterday's meeting, Mr Botha said: "We agreed it was of decisive importance that no elements of subversion against each other should be allowed." This apparently implied a reciprocal pledge by South Africa not to allow its territory to be used for guerrilla attacks on Lesotho.

Lesotho has long complained that South Africa is aiding the Lesotho Liberation Army, the shadowy guerrilla army of Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, a bitter political foe of Chief Leabua Jonathan, the Lesotho Prime Minister.

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Tourists hit in Spanish bank blasts

Malaga (Reuters) - Three tourists were slightly injured when bombs exploded outside banks in the Spanish Mediterranean resorts of Marbella and Fuengirola.

They were identified as Donna Higgins and Allan O'Brien, from Ireland, and Peter Church, from Scotland. Police said they were treated in hospital for face wounds.

Nobody claimed responsibility immediately but banks which refuse to pay "revolutionary taxes" to ETA, the Basque separatist movement, have been frequent targets of bomb attacks.

Iraq bombs two merchant ships

Iraqi aircraft have seriously damaged two merchant ships in a bombing raid near the southern Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini. Lloyds shipping intelligence said in London yesterday. Reuter reports.

The 10,136-ton Indian bulk carrier APJ Prita sustained a direct hit in the attack on Tuesday. It was set ablaze and its engine room damaged, but all 45 crew were unhurt and evacuated from the ship. The other ship, which also received a direct hit, was not identified.

Rower rides reef gale

Melbourne - Mr Peter Bird, the London photographer attempting the first solo row across the Pacific from the Americas to Australia, is about 340 miles (east-north-east) of Cairns, Queensland, riding out what he called a "hellish" force-nine gale north of Lihou Reef. Tony Dubouin writes.

In a radio message he put his exact position as 15.892 South, 151.729 East, within 10 to 14 days of achieving his goal.

Thai sentenced

Bangkok (AFP) - A Thai policeman, Master Sergeant Amornsak, accused with others of firing anti-tank rockets last July at the motorcade of Mr Prem Tinsulanonda, Prime Minister, was sentenced by a military court to 50 years' jail for attempted assassination. The court later cut the sentence by half.

Under the lash

Cape Town (AFP) - A total of 40,253 South Africans were sentenced to corporal punishment using a whip or cane last year, Mr Koebie Coetsee, the Justice Minister told Parliament. The figure excludes people sentenced to lashing by the *Maghollas*, the illegal but tolerated vigilantes who police the black townships.

Star questioned

Rossano Brazzi, the film actor, who was questioned yesterday by a magistrate investigating in Trento, north Italy, a big international drugs-for-arms ring, our Rome correspondent writes.



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Police chief out

Nairobi - Mr Ben Gethi, the former Kenyan Police Commissioner, was among the 22 detainees released this week by President Moi. He had been held since last August, when members of the Kenya Air Force staged an unsuccessful coup attempt.

Band remanded

Helsinki (AP) - The hearing of assault charges against the British reggae group Amazulu was adjourned until August 4 by the city court of Mariehamm on the Aaland Islands.

Touch and go

Vienna (Reuters) - A light aircraft with engine trouble made an emergency landing on a motorway between Vienna and Salzburg. After repairs by Austria's Automobile Club it took off.

US review of Lebanon peace effort

From Mohsin Ali
Washington

The Reagan Administration will hold a high-level policy review here next week of US Middle East peace efforts which are "at a pause" after Syria's refusal to withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

The consultations on how to help to carry out the Israeli-Lebanese agreement on withdrawal of Israeli forces will be under the direction of George Shultz, the Secretary of State. Israel has said it would withdraw its forces only if Syrian and PLO troops pulled out.

Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special Middle East envoy, will attend the policy

Why Arafat is no longer all things to all men

From Our Own Correspondent
Beirut

Mr Yasser Arafat is aged 52 but there are times when he looks 10 years older. Faced with an enthusiastic audience, the eyes still open wide, the words still come cracking out like a machine-gun. But when he is tired and worried, with perspiration over his face and his stubble beard unkempt, he looks more and more like an exile from his own people. Mr Arafat is a very worried man these days, and he looks it.

What he seems unable to do is to reveal the real identity of his policies to his own supporters.

Is he the moderate Palestinian leader bent on compromise and prepared to trade recognition with Israel, if that is the price for statehood? Or is he a radical, claiming that only war can change the balance of power in the Middle East, that the Reagan peace plan is merely part of an American-Zionist plot?

It is his failure to answer this that has largely brought upon him the gravest challenge to his leadership in his 14 years as PLO leader.

In Beirut he could be all things to all men, ever loyal to his subordinates, ever aware of the need to talk about a "liberal democratic" nation "on any part of the land of Palestine". Question him in public, and he would aspire to a Palestinian nation that comprised all of Israel.

Last summer's Israeli invasion ended the marriage. When he was evacuated from Beirut with his guerrillas, he swore that the PLO would now gain its independence and be free from the pressures of other Arab nations.

But the shackles remained and Syria was able to probe the ambiguities in the hope of



Mr Arafat: End of the mirage.

pushing Mr Arafat into the radical camp.

When he left Beirut, Mr Arafat told his guerrillas that their military defeat was a political victory. But it has gained them no dividends and travelling round Arab capitals these past six months, he failed to realize that his 8,000 guerrilla fighters in Lebanon had been deeply humiliated.

So when the Bekaa mutineers accused him of preparing to withdraw from Lebanon, they gained sympathy among hundreds of Fatah guerrillas. When they condemned Mr Arafat's promotion of two officers who had allegedly fled their posts during last summer's invasion, it only served to reveal the discontent within the PLO.

However much Syria and Libya are encouraging the dissent, there is a new breed of Palestinian guerrilla in Lebanon, openly hostile to Israel but to the Arab world which failed to help the PLO last year. Mr Arafat probably still has time to take the path of diplomacy and throw in his lot with Jordan after all.

If not, however, and if the radical men take over the movement, the Israelis may one day look back with nostalgia on the Arafat years.

Leading article page 9

Two Ulster gun-runners convicted in New York

From Christopher Thomas, New York

An intensive drive by the United States authorities to halt the flow of weapons and money to Irish terrorists has borne further results with the conviction in New York of two Ulstermen on gun-running charges.

The conviction comes only a few weeks after four men - three Ulstermen and an American - were found guilty of gun-running. They are due to be sentenced in New York on July 1 and could face up to 35 years' imprisonment.

FBI agents worked for months tracking down two men, found guilty by a jury at Brooklyn Federal Court on Thursday on charges related to a plot to send weapons to Northern Ireland.

The principal defendant was Colm Murphy, aged 32, from Armagh, a bricklayer in New York, who was identified by

government prosecutors as an arms buyer for the Irish National Liberation Army.

His fellow-defendant, Vincent Toner, aged 26, also from Armagh and a resident of New York for many years, was described as the "moving man" for arms. They were accused of taking delivery of 20 M16 rifles, a weapon much favoured by the IRA and INLA, from an FBI undercover agent.

British officials here have noted with satisfaction that the US authorities have for two years at least been intensifying their drive against active supporters of Irish terrorism.

In particular, the New York-based Irish Northern Area Committee (Noraid), an IRA organisation that has been an invaluable source of contacts and money for weapons, has been harassed by the American authorities.

Doctors think contraceptive drug is safe

Chicago (Reuters) - Depo-Provera, the injectable contraceptive that lasts for three months, appears to be safe, research doctors report.

The drug was banned as a birth control method by the Food and Drug Administration in 1978 after being on the market for five years.

It has continued in use in a few clinical trials in the US and has had limited use in Britain. Researchers at the US Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta, in a report in this week's *American Medical Association Journal*, say: "There is not likely to be a strong association between (Depo-Provera) injections and cancer of the breast, uterine cancer or ovary."

The FDA banned its use as a contraceptive because animal studies had linked it to those cancers. Now the researchers say the relevance of the studies to humans is in doubt.

Journey's end for the Jeep

The Jeep, second only to the cowboy's mustang as the quintessential transport for the American male and his machismo, is being retired after 42 years' distinguished Army service, Trevor Fishlock writes.

Its robust versatility as the workhorse of battlefields and backlogs has ensured it a place in transport history, the affections of GIs, and, not least, in the memories of

filmmakers who watched John Wayne winning a war in one.

The Jeep was born in response to the US Government's urgent call for a tough vehicle in 1940. It is usually assumed that the Jeep derived its name from the initials GP, for General Purpose Vehicle. The Army is replacing it with a larger vehicle known as the Hummer. The Jeep drives off into the sunset.

Officers held in Zimbabwe cash scandal

Bulawayo (AFP) - Ten senior officers have been arrested after the theft of more than 500,000 Zimbabwe dollars (\$330,000) from army funds, it was stated in court here.

Mr Jack Bowen, the prosecutor, said the officers were stationed at Llewellyn barracks in Bulawayo, headquarters of the Zimbabwe Army's First Brigade.

The unit was responsible, with the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade, for operations against anti-government dissidents in south-west Zimbabwe in which up to 2,000 civilians were reported to have been killed earlier this year.

Expulsions anger China

From David Bonavia, Peking

China has protested to Mongolia about the expulsion of nearly 1,800 Chinese citizens and the confiscation of their property by the Mongolian customs. The Foreign Ministry said in a note to the Mongolian Embassy here that the departing Chinese had been "stripped and subjected to insulting examination".

The Chinese, who have lived in Mongolia since the 1930s or even longer, were given notice last March that they could either go to live on farms or return to China.

It is not known how many Chinese there are in Mongolia, but they are thought to number no more than about 8,000 and some have taken Mongolian citizenship.

● MOSCOW: Mongolia has become the majority of Chinese residents in the country as shirkers and admitted expelling some of them in a report published in Moscow yesterday and carried by Tass.

Reagan's Central America reshuffle completed by new Salvador envoy

From Mohsin Ali
Washington

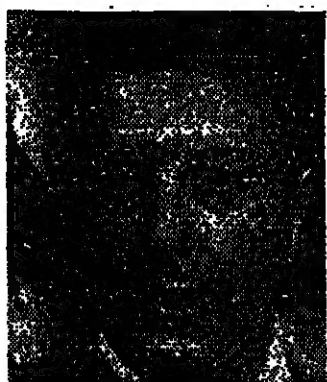
The Reagan Administration with the announcement of a new ambassador to El Salvador, believes that its personnel and policy for dealing with Central America are now in place.

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, made the announcement on Thursday that Mr Thomas Pickens, a career diplomat, currently Ambassador to Nigeria and a former Ambassador to Jordan, would replace Mr Deane Hinton in El Salvador. He also formally confirmed Mr Langhorne Motley, Ambassador to Brazil, to replace Mr Thomas Enders as Assistant Secretary of State for inter-American affairs. Mr Enders is likely to become US Ambassador to Spain.

Mr Shultz emphasized that these diplomatic replacements were rotational and routine. He reiterated President Reagan's demands that the Administration's Central American policy would become tougher and would lead to greater involvement in El Salvador, where the US is helping the Government to fight left-wing guerrillas.

President Reagan is planning to send about 25 US military doctors to El Salvador for humanitarian reasons. But there would be no addition to the self-imposed limit of 55 American military training personnel now in the country.

The Pentagon said that about 100 US military instructors, including some from the special Green Beret force, would be going to northern Honduras later this month. For the next six months they would train about 2,400 Salvadoran troops



Mr Stone Start of odyssey

at Puerto Castillo on the Caribbean Coast.

SAN SALVADOR: Mr Richard Stone, President Reagan's special envoy to Central America, arrived in El Salvador yesterday on the first leg of a 12-day tour of the region, Reuter reports.

Mr Stone is to tour all seven Central American states and three Latin American capitals. As he arrived, guerrillas claimed to have killed 33 Salvadoran soldiers and wounded 27 in an ambush of reinforcements sent to recapture a military communications post.

The rebel's Radio Venceremos said they hit three army lorries carrying infantry troops in a mine attack on the road between Chapeltique and Ciudad Barrios in San Miguel province.

The Army confirmed a guerrilla claim to have captured the army communications centre on the 4,500ft Cacaguatique Volcano which relays information to ground troops over most of eastern El Salvador.

The guerrilla broadcast said 49 soldiers were taken prisoner at the centre.

Military spokesmen said two army helicopters and a fighter aircraft strafed and bombed guerrilla positions east of the capital yesterday. No casualty figures were given.

MEXICO CITY: Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, is expected in Mexico City today on the last leg of his five-nation, six-day tour of Latin American countries, a tour in which his paramount concern has been to seek a solution to the Central American conflict independent of US influence, John Carlin writes.

Señor González, due to meet President Reagan in Washington this summer, told a Mexican newspaper this week that there was a conscious "symbolic importance" in his decision to visit the "Ibero-American" countries before the United States.

More symbolic still, he has chosen to visit the four countries which make up the Comadora group - Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama - which are committed to seeking an independently Latin American, negotiated solution to the problems in Central America. He is sharply opposed to US policy in Central America, denying the basic thesis that the problems of every country in the region have one common root, the East-West power struggle.

GUATEMALA CITY: Three people were killed and two policemen were wounded in a gun battle at a rebel base, Reuter reports.

Soviet cows threaten Ten's farm budget

From Ian Murray
Brussels

Russian cows and West European weather between them could see the EEC use up all its money this year. The European Commission is drawing up a huge supplementary budget to help to pay for the soaring costs of supporting the common agricultural policy.

Farm experts in Brussels believe it more than likely that a second such budget will be necessary before the end of the year.

This year the Community has only got about £1,700m to spare above its budget commitments. Yet advances paid out to member states to finance the CAP for the first six months of this year already total more than £680m above what was allowed for originally. The supplementary budget is necessary to pay for this overspending.

But the rate of spending looks as though it can only accelerate. This is because of the need to pay for the fast-growing butter and skimmed-milk powder "mountains" and to cope with some of the biggest stocks of cereals the Community has ever known.

The situation as far as dairying is concerned is dramatic. Informed estimates show that paying for the EEC's cows alone this year will cost the Community more than £3,255m. This compares with the gross total of £3,069m which Britain paid the Community in 1981 and the £3,840m the Community set aside this year for helping young people find work.

Total private and public stocks of butter in the Community are now 460,252 tonnes, the biggest ever springtime "mountain". This is before the summer production surge and estimates show that butter production this year will probably be at least 5 per cent up on last year which was 9 per cent up on the year before.

At the same time, Soviet cows are at last beginning to perform well. Their output over the year has risen by 23 per cent, which means that Russia, the biggest butter buyer in the world, needs less and less butter. By the end of the decade it is expected it will need to import no more than 3,000 tonnes a year, compared with 203,000 tonnes this year.

The skimmed-milk powder has grown even more quickly than the butter. This now stands at 768,576 tonnes and is growing at the rate of about 50,000 tonnes a month.

The extremely wet weather this year could help to produce more record crops. If the summer should turn out warm.

All these factors will have to be assessed in the talks between the Commission and the US Agriculture Department, due to take place in Washington in three weeks time.

Young jobless to get EEC cash boost

From Our Own Correspondent, Luxembourg

Much more EEC money is to be spent to help young people under 25 to find work, as a result of changes in the way the Community's social fund operates.

The changes were approved on Thursday evening in Luxembourg by EEC social affairs ministers.

Britain was one of the main countries arguing for the increase. Under the terms of the revised fund, 75 per cent, rather than 40 per cent, of all social fund money will have to go to training or job creation for young people, and Britain is likely to receive at least a quarter of the amount available.

The ministers agree to continue to spend 40 per cent of the money in the Community's most deprived areas - southern Italy, Greece, Greenland, and the whole of Ireland. Projects for these areas will still have to contain a significant number of job opportunities for those under 25.

The European Commission's preliminary draft budget for the next year is suggesting a 14.8 per cent increase in the amount of money to be spent by the fund. It has already earmarked about £550m to help young people, with a commitment to spend a further £1,140m on them.

The extra benefits that Britain can expect from the fund are likely to go a small way towards balancing its receipts and payments to the EEC budget. The commission's good intentions, however, could be wrecked if obligatory agricultural spending eats up revenue intended for the "non-obligatory" social fund.

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Weinberger's Arctic patrol

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, inspecting a Norwegian soldier at the start of his four-day visit to examine Norway's ability to defend its northern territory against the possibility of a Soviet offensive launched from the Kola peninsula in the Arctic Circle.

Meanwhile in Bonn, Chancellor Kohl said that he believed the United States was "seriously, responsibly and reasonably" seeking an agreement at talks with the

Soviet Union on curbing medium-range missiles in Europe, Reuter reports.

Dr Kohl's remarks were relayed to a news conference after he had talks for an hour with Mr Paul Nitz, the US chief negotiator at the Geneva talks. Mr Nitz is to visit Bonn again on June 30 to brief Dr Kohl on the latest state of negotiations before the Chancellor travels to Moscow on July 4 for talks with Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader.

Seoul hunger strike sets off campus riot

Seoul (Reuters) - Police detained about 20 people yesterday after nearly 1,000 Seoul university students staged an anti-government demonstration in support of Mr Kim Young Sam, the 55-year-old opposition leader.

Mr Kim, aged 55, head of the banned anti-communist New Democratic Party, has defied pleas from doctors and supporters to end his 17-day-old hunger strike to press for a return to democracy in South Korea.

Riot police firing tear gas and wielding batons stormed the campus of the Presbyterian Yonsei University.

Three doctors spent two and a half hours yesterday trying to persuade Mr Kim, who has been taking only water and salt, to accept medication.

Dane acquitted of German spy charges

Düsseldorf (Reuters) - Mr Flemming Sorensen, a Danish journalist, was acquitted yesterday of charges of spying for East Germany after a six-week trial which turned into a fiasco for West Germany's counter-espionage agency.

Mr Sorensen, aged 52, a former chairman of the Bonn Foreign Press Association, was arrested last September at the Danish border and held in jail for eight months before being freed on bail on April 20 after the prosecution case began to crumble.

The court said he would be compensated for his imprisonment.

The case was based entirely on the testimony of Miss Nada Džanić, aged 31, his former girl friend.

Romanian olive branch to West annoys Russia

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Romania in a surprise move here yesterday endorsed Western proposals for concluding the European security review conference, which has dragged on for more than two and a half years.

The gesture left the Soviet Union more isolated than ever at the 35-nation conference. Western and neutral delegates were puzzled whether the Russians might be behind the move or whether it would result only in the Soviet Union adopting an even more stubborn stand.

Mr Vasile Sandru, head of the Romanian delegation, first indicated that his Government was "dropping" proposed amendments to the neutrals' draft concluding document, and then

suggested that all the West's amendments could be accommodated in a spirit of compromise.

The Western amendments cover human rights and human contact, as well as the jamming of broadcasts to East Europe.

In an immediate reaction, Mr Anatoly Kovalev, a Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, dismissed himself from Romania and repeated the line first laid down by Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, a month ago that the neutrals' document must be accepted as it stands without any Western amendment.

This attitude has kept the Madrid meeting stalled for four weeks with the Russians refusing any negotiations.

THE ARTS

The Glyndebourne season opened last weekend with *Idomeneo*, staged by Trevor Nunn, director of the Royal Shakespeare Company. David Cairns in *The Sunday Times* found the production "a landmark in the opera's history" and Nunn's contribution "quite marvellous"; certain other critics were less enthusiastic.

Trevor Nunn, in conversation with John Higgins, reflects on the first opera he has put on stage.



Idomeneo has been a long time in coming. Presumably there have been plenty of other offers over the years?

Yes, there have been a number of approaches, but I've always been rather coy about doing opera. I've felt that others would have been a better choice or simply better qualified. I don't play an instrument and I don't read music. The first time I thought I might have something to offer was when *Falstaff* came up - I had better not say where. I had just done the play from which Verdi and Bollo had extracted most of their material. But the preparation period clashed directly with the opening of the Barbican and I had to decline.

[This has to be the *Falstaff* which marked Giulini's return to opera, seen first in Los Angeles and later at Covent Garden and in Florence. It was eventually directed by Ronald Eyre.]

Idomeneo, which some reckon to be an unmissable opera, seems a strange choice for a debut. Who proposed it in the first place?

The suggestion came to me from Peter Hall. We have regular meetings to discuss the state of the nation - in other words the theatre. The state-subsidized mafia has to get together occasionally. He reckoned that I should go to Glyndebourne because the rehearsal conditions there were the nearest I would get to those at Stratford - the conditions he created and which I have fought to maintain. *Idomeneo* was the proposal. At first I demurred, reckoning that this was a "musical's opera" and that it would be prudent to begin on something more obviously theatrical. But then I saw my way to doing it.

Presumably Peter matched you and *Idomeneo* deliberately. Did you question him about this?

No, I didn't. But he is well

aware of my fascination with Shakespeare's final plays. They deal with the triumph of love over all other considerations; they sometimes tell us that our salvation is in our children; they are concerned with humans in contact with the heavens. There is an obvious kinship between those themes and *Idomeneo*. Peter would have perceived that.

Glyndebourne has a special relationship with *Idomeneo* going back to the first production in 1951. Did this cast any shadows?

No. Glyndebourne, reasonably enough, feel proud and a bit possessive about *Idomeneo* but they do not claim to have "a way of doing it". Each fresh production is a new problem to be solved. The most obvious approach was to stage it as an eighteenth century reconstruction, but we set ourselves against that almost at once.

It is a genre piece, a moral piece, a Racinean piece. But it also happens to concern people who have done, or about to do, wrong; that is not remote, it is an everyday crisis. There is something pejorative now about the term *opera seria* and at time *Idomeneo* does turn its face away from us; but throughout I was obsessed with the emotion of the music, its unexpected gradations and the way Mozart describes the contradictions and opposites making up each character.

You have used a stage, almost devoid of conventional props, with surrounds which clearly owe much to the traditional Japanese theatre. Why?

The "Japanese" elements have been over-emphasized and misinterpreted by some critics. The motif of the axe, for example, which has been singled out, comes not from Japan, but from a doorway in Crete, which of course is where the opera is set. Let me say merely that my

singing acknowledges a Japanese tradition, which may or may not be close to the Ancient Greek traditions - we have no means of knowing. When I first started discussions with John [Napier, the designer] we asked ourselves from what kind of theatre *Idomeneo* could sympathetically spring.

It had to be one which encouraged soliloquy, was able to reveal complicated protagonists, supported stylized spectacle, included the expectation that the pace would be a sedate one. All this pointed to the Ancient Greek Theatre - or what we think it was.

I went for an almost bare stage because the music describes the major incidents so emphatically that there was no point in demonstrating the obvious through conventional paint and canvas. The textures suggest white sand and rock, with a little help from a Zen temple I remember in Kyoto. But let me assure you that everything in the centre of the stage, costumes included, is Cretan: there are no refugees from *Madam Butterfly*.

One of the triumphs of the production is the performance of the chorus, which, under Jane Glover, is the best Glyndebourne has had for some years. How was this achieved?

Mainly through improvisation, which we used from the first day of rehearsal. We worked in finding a single emotion for each piece of music.

Just before *Idomeneo* opened the Romanian director, Lucian Pintilie, staged a *Carmen* for the WNO which was clearly designed to provoke and infuriate as well as delight. Is there a Pintilie streak in you?

Not as far as *Idomeneo* is concerned. I set out to do a serious, sober production and to be judged in the same manner.

Concert

Philharmonia/
Ozawa
Festival Hall

The blood-curdling cumulative discords at the beginning of Prokofiev's ballet *Romeo and Juliet* were done with such pungent intensity by the Philharmonia on Thursday night that it was quickly clear this was to be a performance making up in boldness of orchestral colour what we were missing in visual stage drama.

In this selection from the two suites that Prokofiev compiled (with the addition of some other music from the ballet), Mr Ozawa had a sure feel for

theatrical effect. Indeed, "Romeo at Juliet's Tomb" and "Tybalt's Death" approached histrionic melodrama, so fully did Mr Ozawa's forceful gestures draw on the power of the orchestra's brass. But the music rang with a thrilling freshness and tumultuous vigour.

It was an astute piece of planning to pair the ballet music with Prokofiev's Second Violin Concerto, written around the same time; and it was even wiser to shift the interval so that both works were played in the second half.

The concerto was Prokofiev's last commission from western Europe; the ballet was one of the first he received from Soviet institutions on his return

to Russia in the mid 1930s. Symbolically, then, they represent different periods of his career, though, as Salvatore Accardo's warm and deeply felt performance stressed, the concerto points the way towards the expansive style of Prokofiev's later years.

Mr Accardo's playing was marked by immaculate tonal control, relaxed lyricism and, in the finale, a biting rhythmicity. Moreover, Mr Ozawa's meticulous observation of detail brought to light many of those felicitous orchestral touches which are so often lost in performances less attentive to questions of balance.

Geoffrey Norris

Radio

Behind the imagery curtain

It really is sometimes quite difficult to appreciate that the vast expanses of Soviet Russia are inhabited by other human beings. Most of us never meet a real live Soviet citizen and I find that my stock of associations for the word "Russia" consists of fixed images: the parades of lethal weaponry in Red Square, the leadership drawn up in stern, unsmiling line like so many unattractive wooden dolls.

Over the past four weeks Radio 3 has been putting out some programmes which give us the chance to acquire different associations. *Soviet Life Through Official Literature* (producer, Louise Purflow) was a second series - the first went out in February 1981 - extracts from contemporary Soviet writing of the kind that appears in the approved periodicals.

The expectation set up by such material is that it will prove entirely anodyne, but what we heard was not. Here was some evidence of a society beginning to do what it had been unable to do before: examine some of the less creditable events of its recent past.

Understanding science, like understanding Russia, is also at the mercy of the fixed, received image, but a series of six programmes has done a good deal to dissolve some of the more resistant. They have been going out on a Wednesday under the individual titles.

Each took the form of an interview in which Professor Lewis Wolpert spoke to some distinguished scientific practitioner about his work.

In such an undertaking the choice of interviewer is vital and Wolpert struck me as an exceptionally good one since he was able to converse with his subjects in a language which the layman at least sounded comprehensible. I stress "sounded" because in fields such as

these, true comprehension in the sense of appreciating the significance of a man's work is simply not available to the uninitiated: when Professor Mike Berry speaks of applying catastrophe theory to the effect of light through moving water, all I understand is the words. But when he speaks of the elegance of a theory as akin to elegance in music, then I know what he means.

David Wade

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Television Survival at sea

Anglia's *Survival Special*, Ghosts of Cape Horn, offered much pleasure in prospect: noble square-riggers, intrepid captains, a flashback to the days when men were men and all that, and the forbidding grey rock itself, whipped by 100 mile-an-hour winds, lashed by mountainous seas. Of all the sea routes in the world, it was the most feared. Its victims were countless and many survived only to limp the 300 miles down to the Falklands and die there, making the islands the world's biggest graveyard for square-riggers.

The gold-hungry Forty-Niners went this way to San Francisco and, at one time in 1849, 777 ships lay in the bay of what was then a shanty town. It was likely, crews being hard to come by for the return journey, that many of the passengers on the outward voyage would make an involuntary return, being shanghaied by "crimps" who were paid 40 dollars a head for crewmen.

One entrepreneurial lady, a brothel-owner, doubled her money by chloroforming her customers and selling them to captains. These were obviously hard times for seamen, voluntary or involuntary, and it was a pity the programme floundered through lack of direction.

It was also handicapped by over long sea shanties - at times I almost swayed - and an over ripe commentary by Jason Robards, to whom Peter Scott handed over after his introduction.

In the Falklands we saw marine archaeologist Peter Throckmorton labouring to save the American down-caster St Mary, wrecked in the Falklands on her maiden voyage in 1890 after a collision off Cape Horn. Mr Throckmorton also gave an account of the Jhelum, a unique timber and iron East Indian, built in Liverpool in 1849, abandoned for 100 years and still in remarkably good condition. She was, he said, better built than the American ships, which gave me a thrill of pride, compensating a little for my overall disappointment.

Dennis Hackett

WEEKEND CHOICE

For a brief moment, the first in a new series of *The Levin Interviews* (tonight, BBC 2, 8.50) looks as if it is going to develop into a mutual admiration session. Isaac Stern, the great violinist, has read Mr Levin and likes what he has read. Mr Levin, clearly, has heard Mr Stern and adores what he has heard. In a word, shared and personal pleasure is the keynote of tonight's interview.

Most performers would have left it at that. Not Mr Stern. He makes the process of interpreting a familiar score sound as exciting as a first flight into space. But there are down-to-earth moments to cherish tonight, too. "You make it all sound like enormous fun," says Mr Levin. "If it was, it would be a bloody bore," replies Mr Stern.

Music in Time (tomorrow, Channel 4, 7.10pm), Derek Bailey's 16-part series, reaches the half-way stage with a film about Viennese classicism, concentrating on Mozart (time-wise, his operas are generously treated, and Pollini is in fine form in the piano concerto in F major K459) and Schubert (mainly Lieder). Impossible, of course, in just over the hour to do more than indicate the stupendous contribution the Magnificent Two made to music. However, the bland spaces are expertly filled in by William Mann, formerly music critic of *The Times*, in his book *Music in Time* (Mitchell Beazley, £9.95) which superbly extends the already ambitious scope of Mr Bailey's films.

Peter Davalle

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THE TIMES DIARY

Doubting Jim

Rumours were rife last week that, after his contribution on defence policy, Jim Callaghan would make another major speech, declaring his rejection of Labour's manifesto pledge to take Britain out of the EEC. He has not made it, but I doubt that his views have changed since he spoke to MPs and trade union leaders backing the Labour movement for Europe in the Chalmers room at the House of Lords on April 6 last year. Then he said: "I would need a lot of proof before I would want to go through the trauma of trying to negotiate ourselves out of the Common Market." Judging by the way the Common Market issue is being played down, a lot of other Labour politicians have the same doubts.

Wrong again

With the trustworthiness of Dr Nicolson Costa Mendez, Argentina's former foreign minister, at issue in the debate over the Belgrano sinking, it is worth noting that his Anglophilia is such that it has exposed him to ridicule in his home country. The satirical fortnightly *Humor* has dug up and reprinted an article Costa Mendez published in *La Nacion* on March 26 1980, in which he praised "that marvellous England, whose reflections and ideas still inspire the west, and that Oxford, humanist through and through, producer of infinite literature, which has educated a majority of Mrs Thatcher's cabinet, and which has contributed in this way to a political and economic renovation which is the most interesting in today's Europe." You see, you can't believe a word the chap says.

Speechless

George Thomas, the retiring Speaker, will make an appeal in the name of Clement Attlee on Radio 4 tomorrow. Not a last-minute attempt to rally the party faithful, though Attlee's name has been invoked frequently in Labour's campaign. The Speaker will be making a non-partisan appeal, pegged to Attlee's centenary, for the Attlee Foundation, which funds projects for the young, the handicapped and deprived in London's East End. Attlee's many virtues included economy with words. "He would never use one syllable where none would do," according to Douglas Jay. In 1950, when he won by a slender six seats, he became unusually loquacious: "We're carrying on. That's all," he said.

BARRY FANTONI



'Think of it more as a conflict'

Just Williams

William Williams of Aberystwyth intends to fight hard to be returned to Parliament as a Welsh Nationalist MP. He will need to. He is standing in Putney, Williams is a City stockbroker who must know the return on his £150 will not be exactly pill-aged. Anyway, his wife thinks it is a daft idea, and she will be voting Tory.

Of course it is not only The Times which is misprising. Hence the surprising sentence in Conservative Angela Rumbold's open letter to constituents in the Mitham News. She wrote: "During this campaign I will meet many of you in person." It came out as: "During this campaign I will meet many of you in prison."

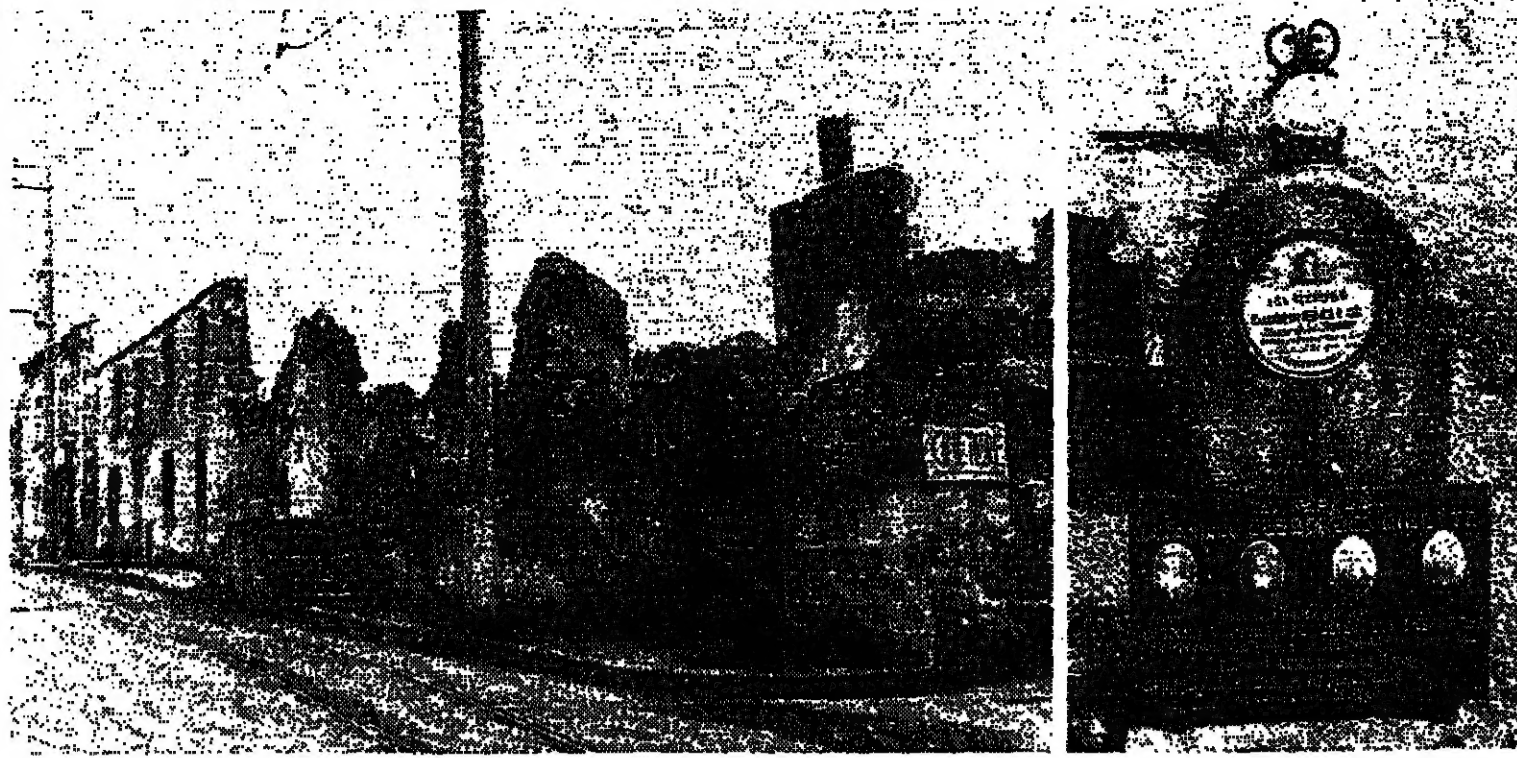
Injured party

A press release has been issued complaining that the Conservative full-page advertisements highlighting supposed similarities between the Labour and Communist manifestos are Tory smears. "Quite apart," it says, "from the fantastic waste of money involved in these adverts - which must be sickening to the unemployed people, pensioners and all who are forced to live on or below the poverty line - it is crystal clear that the Tories dare not try to defend their record over the last four years." You may have guessed. It is not the Labour Party writing, but the Communists, who think they have been smeared for not being sufficiently left-wing.

I am sorry, but Michael Foot's biographies are going to be just about on the bottom on June 9. Margaret Thatcher on the other hand, while physically rather whacked, is amassing to be on an intellectual and rhetorical high. Using the party leaders' birthdays and a home computer, I have analysed their birthday charts for the vital election period. David Steel's intellect sharpens as polling day approaches, but he is drained emotionally and physically. Roy Jenkins, on the other hand, will experience an emotional peak, but physically and intellectually he will be dulled. It still looks as if there is a 50-50 alternative.

PHS

Diana Geddes talks to survivors of the June 1944 massacre



Unchanged from June 1944, the shell of Oradour. Right, memorials to some who died

Oradour: the agony that cries out for vengeance

Paris "When a man like Heinz Barth is found, how can you let him live? He must be burnt to death like he burnt others. He deserves the death penalty and more. I lost 23 members of my family in the flames, including my mother, my two sisters and my four-year-old daughter."

Mme Jeanine Renaud, aged 63, sat palefaced and trembling in her home at Oradour-sur-Glane, near Limoges, desperately trying to hold back the tears as she talked. Nearly 40 years after the Nazi massacre of 642 civilians on June 10, 1944, in Oradour - whose ruins are less than 100 yards from the new village - she still relives that day as if it were yesterday.

Heinz Barth, a former SS officer, is due to be sentenced next week by an East Berlin court for his part in the massacre. He could face a firing squad. Five of the survivors of the Oradour massacre went to Berlin to testify at his trial, but not Mme Renaud. "I couldn't stand to see any German! If I had seen Barth, I would have flown at his face."

She was a young mother of 24 on that June day in 1944, four days after the Allies had landed in Normandy. It was a Saturday, and the population of some 350 was swollen to double its usual size. All the children from surrounding hamlets were at school for a medical inspection. Mme Renaud was with a client in her hairdressing salon opposite the village church when she saw the first German trucks arrive shortly after 2pm.

Oradour, deep in the quiet, lush Limousin countryside, had almost ignored the war. There were no rationing, no known connections with Resistance fighters, and no German had ever been seen in the village, despite more than three years of occupation. Mme Renaud saw no reason to feel afraid, but her client, a refugee from Lorraine, immediately warned her to flee.

She ran into the street in search of her husband, who was working as a garage mechanic at the other end of the village, leaving her little daughter in the care of her grandmother. The Germans were already bursting into houses, order-

ing everyone to assemble in the market square for "an identity check". She heard gunfire behind her and, terrified, took refuge in a friend's garden near the garage. There she remained hidden throughout the long hours of the slaughter and pillaging, not knowing what was going on, or why, but hearing and imagining too much.

"I heard gunfire, explosions, the sound of German boots. I saw smoke, I heard screams. I still hear them. The village was engulfed with fire. Again the sound of German boots, running. More shooting. Then, after a long time, silence. It was night. We crept out, and escaped across the river to my mother-in-law's house in a neighbouring village."

"At dawn, we came back. The ground was still burning hot. The village was a pile of black, smouldering ruins. An acrid stench filled the air. We went straight to the church. It was the most terrible, unforgettable sight. Hundreds of disfigured, charred bodies, women and children, everywhere. I searched and searched for my child, my mother, my sisters, but found nothing. Everyone looked the same."

"I saw the leg of a little girl wearing one of the shoes that I'd passed on from my daughter when she grew too big for them. That was the only thing I recognized. Barth's trial has brought it all back so vividly. At night, I don't sleep. But what will be the purpose of the trial if they just let him off as they did the Alsians in 1953?"

Mme Renaud and her husband are among a dozen survivors of the massacre who are still alive. All were horrified by the decision of the French parliament to grant a total amnesty to 13 Frenchmen from Alsace who had been conscripted into the German army and who were found guilty by a military tribunal in Bordeaux of having taken part in the massacre. (Barth was one of 46 German officers condemned to death in absentia by the same tribunal.) The survivors have never forgiven the MPs involved in that decision, who included Francois Mitterrand, and there was talk of a boycott when President Mitterrand visited the

tomb of the victims in Oradour in May, 1982.

Not all the survivors or relatives of the Oradour victims feel such an urgent need for Barth's execution as Mme Renaud. Indeed, many think it stupid to stir up painful memories by holding such a trial so many years after the event. But now that it has begun, they do not want another sham. They acknowledge that Barth's death will not bring back their loved ones, but this time they want to see justice done, and if that means the firing squad, they will not shed any tears.

Barth and his fellow officers wiped out an entire village of apparently completely innocent people, including 205 babies and children and 240 women. Many were burnt alive after being shot and wounded, the men in garages and barns, the women and children in the church. More than 200 houses were then burnt to the ground. The reason for the massacre has never been discovered. There was talk of reprisals for the kidnapping of a German officer by French Resistance fighters. But why Oradour?

Today, a large sign in French and English, "Souviens-Toi. Remember," marks the entrance of the ruined village, which has been kept virtually as it was on the day of the massacre. The mangled remains of a baby's pram, a bed-frame, a child's bicycle, a sewing machine, litter the ruins. The broken wings of the old tramway from Limoges to St Julien hang overhead. An unrecognizable mass of bronze lies in the roofless nave of the church where the bells fell in a molten heap. Rusted, burnt-out cars remain in streets and garages where their owners lived.

About 500,000 visitors come to Oradour every year, including many Germans, Alsians, and British. More are expected this year because of the publicity surrounding Barth's trial. They come as tourists and leave as pilgrims, some of the old villagers say.

The new village has 1,200 inhabitants, few having any connection with old Oradour. Many are irritated by the endless harping back to the massacre; they want to be left

in peace to get on with their own affairs.

The new village, with its traditional granite and cement, white-shuttered houses, its shaded pavement cafes, its church, its schools and its bustling shops, already has an air of settled prosperity about it. Apart from tourist-dependent trade, the main activities are porcelain, stone masonry and farming. The only slight oddity is that nearly all its streets are numbered rather than named after local dignitaries, as would usually be the case in a French village. "It allowed us to avoid a lot of problems," the mayor explains. "We thought that calling the main street Avenue le 10 Juin was enough for us. We did not want to wallow too much in the painful past."

For some 20 years after the war, no fetes or marriages were held in the village during June. Germans were *persona non grata*, and wreaths left by Germans on the Oradour victims' tomb were trampled underfoot. Most of that has now changed. The official association of victims' families tries to live up to its motto of "Neither to hate, nor to forget". But M Camille Beaulieu, president of the association, says he would still remove a German wreath if he saw it on the tomb.

M Beaulieu was not in the village at the time of the massacre, but both his grandparents and his mother were killed. Why did he, Mme Renaud and half a dozen other survivors decide to come back to live so close to the scene of the horror? "This is my home," he says simply. "I was one of the first to return. For a long time I felt traumatized. It was very gloomy at first, with no one around, but I was born and brought up here. Whenever I visit the devastated village I still see everyone at their doors and at their work as if they were still there."

Mme Renaud has the same sort of feeling. "I often go to the ruins," she says, "but only when there is no one else around, so that I can be alone with my family. I see my sisters there, my mother, my house. I'm pleased the village has been left as it is. People must remember."

appropriate only to the 'involuntary' part of the unemployment problem. It is plausible to suppose that he would have tried to reduce the level of 'voluntary' unemployment by means of an incomes policy.

What he would have done had it been impossible to get an incomes policy one cannot say; yet this is the key issue in contemporary political economy. The question which none of the three parties has honestly faced is how do you get a non-inflationary, full employment policy when inflation and unemployment, in varying mixes - are the only available 'vents' for distributive conflict?

Keynes himself was thus much more cautious about the possibilities of economic management, and much more flexible about its objectives, than postwar Keynesian policy has been. Much of it has resembled nothing so much as demand-management on the booze, bringing its inevitable reaction in the form of Mrs Thatcher with her fiscal totalitarianism.

How would Keynes have viewed the choices currently facing the British electorate? He was a lifelong member of the Liberal Party, and I see no reason to doubt that his vote would have gone to the Alliance, which is today the sole legate in British politics of what is genuine and valid in the Keynesian philosophy. At the height of the Battle of Britain in 1940 he wrote:

"Civilization is a tradition from the past, a miraculous construction made by our fathers of which they knew the vulnerability better than we do, hard to come by and easily lost. We have to escape from the invalidism of the Left which has eaten up the wisdom and inner strength of many good causes. The old guard on the Right, on their side, must surely recognise, if any reason or prudence is theirs, that the existing system is palpably disabled, that the idea of its continuing to function unmodified with half the world in dissolution is just sclerotic."

Keynes always sought a middle way between individualism and invalidism. Those who aspire to his mantle can do no less.

The author is Professor of International Studies at Warwick University. The first volume of his biography of Keynes will be published this autumn.

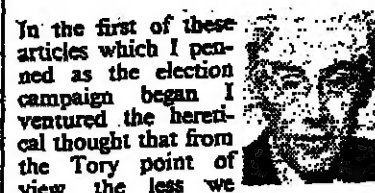
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Scargill, here's your chance

JUNE 24 83

Jock

Bruce-Gardyne



In the first of these articles which I penned as the election campaign began I ventured the heretical thought that from the Tory point of view, the last we heard from Mr Wedgwood Benn the better. This, I suggested, was no time to go scaring much of an insight voters with their party had become. I confess it had not occurred to me that Michael Foot would himself be pulled up before we entered the home straight. But it must be far too late by now for Labour to hope to woo the disaffected punters back with barrack-room abuse from Denis Healey. So attention to the lacklustre progress of the Liberals and Social Democrats revives. Can they now pick up momentum? And what would happen if they did?

It is perfectly true, as Cecil Parkinson, the Conservative Party chairman, and others have reasonably reminded us, that every Labour government since Attlee's has owed its ticket into Downing Street to third party votes. In 1964 the Liberals were Harold Wilson's stalking horse, in 1974 it was a combination of Liberals, nationalists and Ulstermen which brought his bacon home on the lowest postwar Labour vote till then. And it is also perfectly true that from far earlier than that - right back to the 1920s - whenever the Liberals have had a chance to pick or bless a partner it is Labour they have chosen. Indeed in 1976, when Jim Callaghan lost his parliamentary majority, David Steel delivered his party to sustain the Labour Government for a good deal less than a song.

This time the ambition of the Gang of Four and friends is to hold the balance of power in a hung parliament. In reality, of course, if such a parliament were to come to birth on Thursday night the leader of the largest single party would be asked, and presumably accept the invitation, to form a minority government and carry on until it lost a vote of confidence. Be that as it may, anyone who might be tempted to switch to the self-styled Alliance should surely pause to ponder how they would use that balance if by any chance it came to them.

And the answer is clear: they would seek to use it for one purpose as the one unique ingredient which genuinely differentiates them from the other parties.

Not for PR (of which we've hardly heard a whisper). Not for industrial co-partnership, or getting rid of

Trident, or negative income tax. But for what they call "an incomes strategy that would stick". The Labour Party pretends that it would tame inflation with the ghost of Mr Solomon Binding: a palaver with the unions. They kid no-one - not even, one assumes, themselves. The Government promises to keep up the pressure on the financial causes of inflation. But the Jenkins/Cyril Smith roadshow wants another norm for wages, with fines and price controls comparability *a la Clerge*, and laws to ban inflation if people won't behave.

Ab, they say, this time it would be different; they would have a mandate from the people. Moreover, it wouldn't be one of your temporary, here today gone tomorrow, set of incomes rules, but a permanent fixture. You might as well say that if all criminals got a life sentence, there would be no more prison riots. And are we seriously to believe that Lord Hugh Scanlon in 1967, or Mick McGahey in 1973, or Alan Fisher in 1978, would have gone quietly if Harold Wilson, or Ted Heath, or Jim Callaghan could only have said to them "Look here, chaps, I've got a mandate?"

Forget the overwhelming evidence that all a wage control can do, at best, is to defer the impact of inflation for six months or so. Forget the spectacle of unelected, wholly unrepresentative union chieftains (literally) laying down the law for Parliament as the price of their benevolence. The ultimate indictment of this folly is that precisely because it takes away from unions the very purpose of their existence, it gives a golden opportunity to those ageing old leaders who yearn to use industrial muscle for political objectives, and deprives the others of any choice but to make common cause with that yearning. And when the Government is forced to beat retreat they have the nerve to tell us that "the nation is ungovernable".

So we have been warned. Those who vote the means on Thursday must understand the end. If Arthur Scargill has an ounce of nous, he would be voting Social Democrat. But then he hasn't, has he?

The author, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, was Conservative MP for Knutsford. He is not seeking re-election.

Monday: Barbara Castle

David Hart

Make the robots march for jobs

Walking a few days ago with the People's March for Jobs through lush country. Huge roadside chestnuts ablaze with white candles, beeches in their first blush of leaf, startled hosts to the 400 £2-a-day, plus-all-expenses-paid, unemployed workers in their too immaculate, too well colour-coordinated green and yellow waterproofs as they make their good-humoured way towards the capital.

Noting the large number of expensive, foreign mountain-walking boots, the odd Japanese camera, the discreet vans and trucks with nurses and a rock band in attendance, all deployed by these, supposedly destitute workers, the writer was struck by the contrast between this well-organized, well-financed yellow regiment, led by efficient marshals into halls belonging to the local authority, and the spontaneous Jarrow march that the organizers hoped to emulate, small men, hungry, desperate, stopping for cups of tea and bites of bread where they could get them, sleeping where they could.

As so far as the organizers have honourable intentions - doubtful, though most of the marchers certainly do - they want the march to be seen as a living petition to the nation on behalf of the unemployed for the right to work.

But the right to work, if it ever existed - as distinct from the right to sell one's labour - has been bought out by society that decided that people who were not employed, for whatever reason, including their own fault, nevertheless should still enjoy a wage and the full panoply of benefits that the Welfare State was able to offer.

This decision, without historical precedent, undertaken by successive governments on behalf of the unemployed, in the name of and using the means of the employed, has never enjoyed the recognition it deserves.

It is a tribute to the genius and generosity of twentieth century man that many services are now able and willing to support substantial proportions of their populations who are not making any formal contribution to the national wealth and to do so without causing a great social strain.

The marchers say that they are petitioning the nation for the right to work. But that is not what they mean. In fact, they are calling for a new right, a right to a job.

Unemployment has undoubtedly been the dominant issue during this election. The fundamental message of Labour, and a lesser extent the Alliance, has been a claim that there is a right to a job and that it is the duty of government to enforce the right on behalf of the unemployed against the rest of the working population. It looks as though the majority of Britons are about to demonstrate, through the ballot box, they are not prepared to accept the obligation proposed.

In Periclean Athens, where democracy emerged, the slaves greatly outnumbered the Athenians. Today, even though they are no longer called slaves, the underprivileged throughout the world are, more or less, enslaved. But now, for the first time, thanks to the genius of man, it is perfectly possible to envisage a society in which the slave class is no longer made up of underprivileged humans but of a new type of worker demanding neither privileges nor votes. The Robot.

Food, shelter, warmth, material benefits: all these are now readily obtainable in Britain. The working majority, people and robots, can and will provide. Accordingly, we must redefine the terms of the social debate.

The People's March, instead of claiming a right that is unlikely to be accepted by the majority, would be much better occupied protesting that in a successful society unemployment, far from being a disaster, could, with imagination and courage, be seen to be a singular sign of success.

By offering material remedies designed to eliminate unemployment altogether when people know perfectly well that full employment is a chimera, political activists and political leaders destroy their own credibility and avoid the real issue.

Very soon only a small proportion of the population will run to work, with the help of machines, to support the rest. It is time attitudes changed. The stigma has to be removed from unemployment. It must be explained to people that there is nothing inherently wrong with them simply because they are unemployed; that society is pleased to support them until they can find a job.

Roll on the day when governments announce a rise in the numbers of unemployed with pride as more and more people at last escape the slavery of industrial life, art, at last, relieved of the appalling working conditions, the unsatisfying, repetitive tasks, the danger, the disease, the dark satanic mills that the industrial revolution bequeathed us.

And roll on the day when governments begin to direct their attention to discovering ways in which people can be happily and usefully occupied while they are unable to make formal and obvious contributions to the national wealth.

When the time came for the marchers to leave the school where they were lunching the writer watched as the chief marchal called them to order. "Right, comrades... he began. A shudder ran through the hall. Perhaps they were remembering those states in which there is no official unemployment.

David Hart is a novelist and political adviser. His novel, The Colonel, is published by Blond and Briggs, price £6.95.

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Who are the real Keynesians now?

In a centenary tribute, Robert Skidelsky questions the credentials of the politicians who claim the master's economic mantle

John Maynard Keynes was born 100 years ago tomorrow, in the year that Karl Marx died. The coupling is appropriate, because Keynes set out to make unnecessary the revolution which Marx said was inevitable. His alternative to the revolution was to keep capitalist economies in permanent boom. His *General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money* appeared in 1936 against a background of war and economic collapse, fertile breeding grounds for communism and fascism. Its basic idea was simple. An economy, Keynes said, is not self-regulating, as the classical economists had taught. It may remain stuck in depression. Governments, therefore, had a vital role to play in keeping up the demand on which employment depends, both by their own spending and by creating confidence in the future.

During and after the Second World War, the governments of most of the major industrial powers were converted to Keynes's teaching. And for nearly 30 years the Keynesian formula seemed to work. Between 1950 and 1973 the "free" world experienced the highest rate of economic growth ever recorded over a comparable period.

In 1925 Keynes had written: "If religious capitalism is ultimately to defeat religious communism, it is not enough that it should be economically more efficient - it must be many times as efficient." In the 1950s and 1960s it seemed as if the lesson had been digested, and that all the problems of our divided societies would yield to the magic of uninterrupted growth.

In the last ten years things have gone terribly wrong. The talisman has failed: economics - and economics - are in a mess. There is scarcely a government of a major country in the world which would now call itself Keynesian. The

charge against Keynes is that in putting out one fire, unemployment, he started another one, inflation, which in the opinion of many economists was bound to bring back unemployment too.

Keynesian economics, it is claimed, made morally reputable the natural propensity of politicians to offer bribes in exchange for votes. For the Keynesian message seemed to be that if governments spent enough, all good things would follow - full employment, growth, better social services and, as if by magic, the savings which would finance them. Equally it took no great acumen to see that an unconditional guarantee of full employment offered an ideal setting for the growth of trade union monopoly in the supply of labour, forcing governments to inject more and more money into the economy to sustain the "guarantee".

Before blaming Keynes for these perverse outcomes, it is worth recalling what he actually said. Far from being in favour of inflation, he saw it as a grave threat to social order. "Lenin was certainly right," he wrote in 1919. "There is no subtler, no surer means of overturning the existing basis of society than to debauch the currency."

Contrary to widespread opinion, Keynes did not prefer inflation to unemployment as a general rule. His best-known statement on the subject was in 1923 when he wrote that inflation was "perhaps" preferable to deflation since "it is worse in an impoverished world, to provoke unemployment than to disappoint the rentier". The qualifying phrase in an impoverished world is surely crucial. Keynes's policy judgments were always relative to circumstances. What 'mix' of policy he favoured at any time depended on where he saw the greatest danger to society coming from. Many of



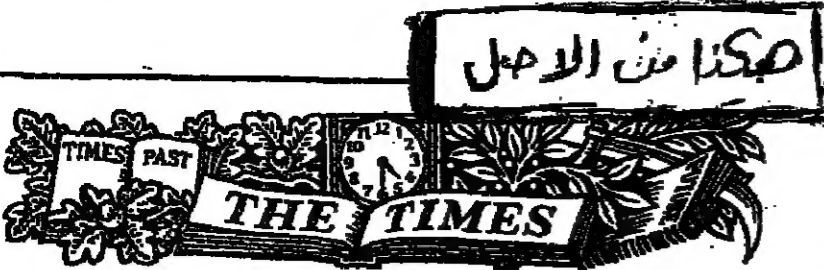
Keynes, as seen by Low in the Evening Standard in 1938

today's Keynesians still believe we must always run the economy flat out, forgetting that Keynes himself predicted in 1930 that the problem of our generation would be "how to occupy the leisure, which science and compound interest" had won for us, "to live wisely and agreeably and well".

But this is not all. Keynes always defined full employment much more cautiously than did most postwar Keynesians. Full employment for him was the maximum amount of employment which could be sustained without prices rising. He always thought that a substantial part of unemployment at any time was voluntary - that is, caused by trade unions' pricing their members out of jobs.

Government spending was designed to mop up that part of unemployment which he called "involuntary" - the situation of those willing to work who could not price themselves into jobs because general demand was too low. He would have regarded persistent and rising inflation as a sign that the government was trying to deal with "voluntary" unemployment by methods appro-

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DAMNED STATISTICS

Unemployment has been rising, is rising and will go on rising for the foreseeable future. That is the underlying and unchanging trend. Yesterday's figures merely confirm it. The small print - seasonal adjustments, over-sixties off the register, youth employment schemes and so on - remains the small print. It has in fact been rising here at twice the annual average rate of the OECD for the past twenty three years, as British competitiveness has declined and domestic demand turned into imports.

Those are the economic facts. They are not the facts of life for millions of people both in work and out of it. The significance of the figure is only brought home at the margin where people are either just in or just out of work. In an opinion poll last week this attitude was brought to light by the fact that a majority of respondents said that though unemployment was the most important national issue inflation was the most important issue for them and their families.

Sadly, figures have come to replace words as the medium of ideas in politics. That may be why employment has not surfaced in the election as an argument which can be sustained with passion, since the statistics themselves are meaningless. The poverty of an argument based on statistics is sharply revealed when it comes to the search for political inspiration. It has been clear for years that an expanding labour force, with half a million more people in the sixteen-nineteen age group, and three quarters of a million more in the sixty-sixty-four age group would raise the number of unemployed above three million, even with growth in the economy. Without growth only the expansion of para-work schemes has kept the real figure so low.

In political terms this statistical enormity is an abstraction.

There is little difference between saying there are three million people out of work and twenty one million in work. Politicians of all parties have failed to discover a different and more humane language in which to discuss the whole question of work and society. They have failed because they are impaled on this obsession with statistics, whereas the real issue is the changing nature of work and the whole pattern of working life in a society which is deeply accustomed to the idea of institutional employment.

The government has failed to have a vision of this change because it is too frightened to admit that a natural rate of unemployment in the future economic model may be higher than politicians have led electors to expect in the oft-spoken but unfulfilled post-war promises to provide full employment. That failure has led to an inability to find language which can combine an understandable, compassionate and inspiring vision of that future working society, with one which does not jar too unacceptably with the explanation for the transitional pains experienced on the way.

Thus for all parties we have the language of mitigation. The Conservatives emphasize job schemes and the ultimate benefits of price stability in creating jobs. From the two opposition parties something even less satisfactory emerges - a statistical approach which is to buy jobs in disregard both of the fact of this change in the structure of the working society and of the benefits which might be derived from it.

Society has suffered from inflation for forty years. It has also suffered the illusion that full employment can be bought by governments. Rising inflation has bred an expectation of future inflation. Rising unemployment has not so neatly bred an

Mr Healey's remarks and the Falklands factor

From Lord Thomas of Swynnerton:
Sir, The statements by Mr Denis Healey about the Prime Minister in the Falklands crisis are barely believable to those who heard his speech in the House of Commons on May 20, 1982, on the occasion of the Argentine rejection of the last of Britain's compromise proposals (proposals which any rational Argentine government would have accepted, and which would repay a re-examination by those who now think that the Government was anxious to go to war).

Mr Healey said that "the Government's detailed account of their proposals and the Argentine rejection beyond any reasonable doubt that the Prime Minister and his colleagues have been prepared to make many concessions, some of them unwelcome to us as they clearly are to many Conservative members, for the sake of a negotiated settlement". He agreed then that "some increase in the military pressure exerted on Argentina is now justified" (quotations from Hansard, volume 24, No. 120, May 20, 1982, columns 543 and 548).

The negotiations which failed on May 20 incidentally were much the most serious ones in the course of the Falklands crisis, were long before the sinking of the Belgrano, and were undertaken by the Secretary General of the UN. Those who regret the failure of the earlier Foran initiative seem to have forgotten that.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH THOMAS,
House of Lords,
June 3.

rejoicing, because the Argentines on South Georgia had surrendered without a single casualty on either side.

Yours faithfully,
G. M. L. SMITH,
Boodle's,
St James's Street, SW1,
June 2.

From Professor Colonel G. I. A. D. Draper:
Sir, Mr Brownjohn, in his letter on the Belgrano (June 1), remarks that the circumstances surrounding this incident became "more inscrutable". Indeed they do, but their inscrutability might be reduced if he saw fit to cite the relevant communication as to engagements sent to the Government of Argentina by HMG on April 23, 1982, nine days before the sinking of the General Belgrano by HM's submarine Conqueror on May 2. It is not a question of whether the Belgrano was "outside the exclusion zone" or in which direction it was sailing in relation to that zone.

If Mr Brownjohn would direct his attention to the terms of the communication sent by HMG to the Government of Argentina on April 23 he would in large part have answered his own question and those of others who either overlook or choose to ignore this later communication. Argentina had received it well before their warship, the Belgrano, embarked on its ill-fated mission which, whatever it was, was certainly not pacific. Informed opinion suggests it was reconnaissance or surveillance of the task force.

The communication from HMG to the Government of Argentina of April 23 was repeated in a letter from HMG to the President of the UN Security Council, the next day, April 24, and was in these terms (S/14997):

Further to [HMG's] letter dated 9 April 1982 (S/14963) [notifying the maritime exclusion zone of 200 nautical miles from the centre of the Falkland Islands] have the honour to inform you that the following communication was conveyed

to the Government of Argentina on 23 April 1982:

"In announcing the establishment of a maritime exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands, HMG made it clear that this measure was without prejudice to the right of the UK to take whatever additional measures may be needed in the exercise of its right of self-defence under Article 51 of the UN Charter. In this connection HMG now wishes to make clear that any approach on the part of Argentine warships... which could amount to a threat to interfere with the mission of the British forces in the South Atlantic, will encounter the appropriate response.... Signed: A. D. Parsons."

It is apparent from the above that Mr Brownjohn's reference to the Belgrano being "no danger to the exclusion zone" is wholly misconceived.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. I. A. D. DRAPER,
16 Southover High Street,
Leamington Spa,
Warwick,
Surrey,
June 2.

From Mr Christopher Short:
Sir, If, at this stage in the election campaign, the Labour leadership are intent on questioning the judgment and decision of the Government during the Falklands conflict, it is debatable whether they should begin with a post-mortem of the General Belgrano.

Far more poignant and immediate are the dead of the Sir Galahad, HMS Sheffield or of any British unit that suffered losses in the South Atlantic.

Yours sincerely,
CHRISTOPHER SHORT,
76 Church Road,
Tonbridge,
Kent,
Mid Glamorgan,
June 2.

From Mr D. T. Downer:
Sir, If the Belgrano had not been intended as a threat, she would have remained in harbour.

Yours truly,
D. T. DOWNER,
13-14 Little Britain, EC1,
June 2.

Patriotism and the nuclear threat

From Professor Peter A. Jewell:
Sir, It is ironic that it is Mr Enoch Powell, no friend of the left, and an implacable foe of Russian communism, who has gone even further than Michael Foot in exposing the true insanity of nuclear strategy (report, June 1).

The British people have been persuaded to keep these weapons by every kind of deceit. Most recently, before the dissolution of Parliament, both Mrs Thatcher and Mr Heseltine likened a supposed Russian threat to Hitler's schemes of military aggression in Europe, and by recalling our patriotic and successful stand against Hitler they tried to imply that the supporters of CND are lacking in patriotism and the will to resist aggression.

But the truth is that there is no way of resisting or surviving the launch of myriads of nuclear bombs which, as Mr Powell states, "... would be genocide, the extinction of our race - in the Helpline language a meaning of that much abused expression". All reports show that few people would survive in a British nuclear wasteland, and even they would be destined to die of radiation sickness (World Health Organization and British Medical Association reports).

What is the nature of the threat that nuclear weapons are supposed to avert? The Russians have not declared aim to conquer Europe as Hitler had, and where they have found excuses for action what success have they had? Afghanistan is not yet subdued. Poland is a thorn in Russia's flesh in Europe and the Russians have deemed it wise not to use military force in that defenceless country.

The Russians, if they do intend invasion, can weigh the odds objectively and must know that an attempt to overrun, occupy and hold down the unwilling people of Europe (perfectly well armed with conventional weapons) would promptly lead to the downfall of their regime.

What if the Russians did occupy Britain? The story of every occupied country would be repeated. As with the patriots of the resistance during World War II in Europe, so in Britain the oppressors would be overcome eventually, with the certainty of the resurgence of our nation.

Can Mrs Thatcher and Mr Heseltine have so little faith in the resilience of the British people that, without option, they would rather have us consumed in a nuclear holocaust and annihilated without trace? Who are the real patriots in the nuclear debate?

Yours faithfully,
PETER JEWELL,
St John's College,
Cambridge.

robots
r jobs

A LOSING LEADER

The revolt against Mr Yasser Arafat's leadership within the Fatah movement can no longer be dismissed as a storm in a tea cup, whipped up by Colonel Gaddafi with Syrian connivance, although that is how Mr Arafat himself and his principal military deputy, "Abu Jihad", have been strenuously trying to depict it. It is now clear that the Palestinian leader faces the most serious challenge from within the ranks of his own followers since he became chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization's executive fifteen years ago - indeed, since he founded Fatah itself in the late 1950s.

It is hardly surprising that the Palestinian movement should be affected by an internal crisis. That is the normal consequence, for any organization, a severe setback or a prolonged failure to achieve even its minimal objectives. Nor is it abnormal for the leadership of such an organization to react by attempting to present its defeats as victories.

Last year's war in Lebanon was a defeat for the PLO. Not, perhaps, such an overwhelming and final defeat as its architect, Mr Arafat, had hoped; nor a dishonourable defeat - for while the Palestinian defences in south Lebanon were quickly overrun, the Palestinian resistance in Beirut itself was courageous and impressive; but a defeat all the same. As the late Mr Issam Sartawi remarked bitterly in the corridors of the Palestine National Council at

Algiers last February, "a few more victories like that, and we'll be holding our next meeting in Fiji".

Today's mutineers are no friends of Dr Sartawi. In their eyes one of Mr Arafat's grave errors, if not crimes, is precisely to have associated himself with people like Sartawi and the compromise - as they would say, defeatist - policies for which he stood. But on that point they and Sartawi are at one. According to Mr Musa Awad ("Abu Akram"), the latest Fatah commander to join the revolt, most Fatah officers were against leaving Beirut last August and some had "even threatened to fire on the ships" that came to take them out. Mr Arafat, it should be remembered, agreed to this evacuation on the basis of assurances given by Mr Philip Habib, the American negotiator, about the safety of the Palestinian civilians left behind. Nine days after the last PLO guerrillas left Beirut they were followed out by the US Marine. A week after that hundreds of Palestinian men women and children were massacred in Sabra and Chatila.

The murderers were Lebanese Phalangists. The world blamed Israel for allowing them to do it. Mr Arafat blamed America for breaking its word. Phalangists, Israel, America: to the fighters of al-Fatah those are all enemies, of whom the worst should be expected. For them the blame must fall on their own leaders, and inescapably on Mr Arafat

Alliance and jobs

From the President of the Liberal Party:
Sir, A surprising omission from your election article today (June 1) is any reference to the SDP/Liberal Alliance's distinctive policy for tackling the problem of unemployment. In the short term we are cautious and prefer only the reasonable hope of reducing unemployment by one million over the first two years of Alliance government by selective public investment in roads, railways, water, sewage and hospital building and by the abolition of the national insurance surcharge.

We would also act directly to create jobs in housing and environmental improvement, an extended youth training scheme and by giving grants to firms which create extra jobs equivalent to 80 per cent of the cost of keeping a man on the dole. Within this period we would give priority to the young and the long-term unemployed to whom the apparent choice between no-hope Thatcherism and false hope Socialism is particularly depressing.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN C. GRIFITHS, President,
Liberal Party Organisation,
Whitehall House,
41 Whitehall, SW1.

Socialism and the cuts

From Count Nikolai Tolstoy:
Sir, I am sure I was not alone in being fascinated to read of the gathering of Socialist academicians in *The Times* today (May 30). Particularly intriguing was the statement of their spokesman, Melvyn Bragg, who announced that the cuts were "a complete vindication of socialism because they are fundamentally funded by the state."

The alliteration is good, but surely he cannot be implying that there was no art before this beneficent funding began? In the bad old days when philistine aristocrats were the patrons (even on occasion pushing a pen about themselves in a diletante sort of way), some reasonably respectable art somehow managed to get through.

I enquire out of impartial curiosity. In my family, for instance, there were two landowning novelists, poet or painter. But equally a distant cousin won the Stalin Prize for Literature - and you can't come more socialist than that.

Yours faithfully,
NIKOLAI TOLSTOY,
Court House,
Southmoor,
Nr Abingdon, Berkshire.

North-South divide

From Mr J. C. Greig:
Sir, The letter from Mr Blunkett (May 27) suggests or even threatens that if a Conservative government is elected on June 9, he and his colleagues will put forward demands for maximum separation from central government. If local councils choose to ignore the wishes of central government, as they have done so blatantly in Sheffield, it is they who have created the separation, not central government.

Mr Blunkett writes of intolerance towards local councils but he does not mention the intolerance shown by Sheffield local council when dealing with the pleas of local industry on the subject of excessive increases in local rates.

We are "one nation" and we can only succeed by working together. The importance of individual effort must be recognised. The life of Sheffield grew from the efforts and initiatives of individuals, not from the dead hand of controlling Labour groups on the City Council.

Yours faithfully,
J. C. GREIG,
Ivy Dene,
Horn Haddon,
Bakewell,
Derbyshire.

Short of breath

From Mr A. G. Marshall:
Sir, The new changes in the drink/driving law should prove most interesting. Recently several of my magistrates had occasion to provide specimens of breath for analysis into a Lion Intoximeter device approved by the Home Office. At least three of them would now be "20 months" disqualified from driving because, after several attempts comprised of much huffing and puffing, they were unable to satiate the machine's appetite and so provide a reading.

Fortunately, the tests were at a demonstration but some concern was expressed that no option is given to supply blood or urine once a failure to supply a specimen of breath occurs. It is not inconceivable that a temperate

motorist who has been involved in an accident could fail to supply sufficient breath for a roadside breath test, be arrested and subsequently fail after much genuine effort to provide two specimens of breath for analysis, thereby rendering himself liable to mandatory disqualification.

Local solicitors are now rubbing their hands in glee at the prospect of many pleas in mitigation and of attempting to persuade justices to find special reasons not to disqualify. For my own part, I am awaiting the result of my application to become an essential horse user - just in case.

Yours faithfully,
A. G. MARSHALL,
Justices' Clerk's Office,
Court House,
Quakers,
Canoe, Staffordshire.

Fallibility of polls

From Mr Hugh Hanning:
Sir, Mr Christopher Smith's proposition (June 1) that there is "all to play for" in the general election is confirmed by the record of the polls over the past four elections.

In each case, the party with a substantial lead in the final week was largely disappointed by the result.

In 1970 Labour was ahead by between 7 and 12.4 per cent, but lost by 3.5 per cent. In February, 1974, Conservatives were ahead by between 5 and 6.5 per cent, but lost. In October, 1974, Labour was ahead by up to 14.5 per cent, but won by only 3.5 per cent. In May, 1979, Conservatives likewise dropped some 14 per cent in the final month, of which 10 per cent was in the final week.

Whether or not one believes the polls, they have at least been consistent in one thing: raising false hopes in the leading party, to put it mildly.

Yours etc,
HUGH HANNING,
18 Montpelier Row,
Blackheath, SE3,
June 2.

Irish neutrality

From Mr P. W. Duncanson:
Sir, In his letter on the neutrality of the Irish Republic (May 20) Dr Roddy states, "We feel that this positive view of neutrality is shaped by the majority of people on this island". Yes, but among one section of the people of the island, the Northern Irish, the opposite is the case. The majority in the province are certainly not neutralist. They firmly support the principles and practice of collective defence.

This is one of the very difficult matters to which the Forum for a New Ireland will have to give its attention. I do not believe that the people of the Irish Republic fully appreciate the damage that was caused to the possibility of closer relations between their country and Northern Ireland by their Government's behaviour during the Falkland crisis.

In the North a very strong sense of identification with the Falkland Islanders was expressed. There was a sense of pride in the province's contribution of manpower to the task force and other contributions and fortuitous connections, such as the Belfast-built SS Canberra, the Belfast-made Sea Cat and Blowpipe missiles and the locally linked destroyer, HMS Antrim.

It is difficult to conceive of an international defence policy which could accommodate the majority attitudes in both parts of Ireland.

Yours sincerely,
P. W. DUNCANSON,
Lisburn,
co. Antrim,
May 22.

Chilean economy

From Mr M. E. Orellana Benado:
Sir, What pirouette of journalistic imagination justifies calling your second article on Chile (May 17, overseas news) "Pinchoet follows Allende's economic path"?

Allende's economic path went through enormous international and domestic opposition. In particular, the international banking community's unwillingness to grant credit to the "unstable" Allende government was a major cause of its ultimate failure. General Pinochet's economic disaster, by contrast, is due principally to an overwillingness to lend to a "safe" Chile. No two paths could be more different.

Ironically the international banking community's enthusiasm for the Pinochet experiment ensured its current tragic end. A prerequisite of getting money one lends back is that those to whom one lends will invest it productively. Buying luxury goods from that world in the grand style of General Pinochet's Chile is not a productive circle; that is obvious.

Without the \$13.5 billion lent to Chile since General Pinochet's experiment started, the unviability of Professor Friedman's doctrines would have been apparent to most Chileans long ago.

Only governments that endeavour to bring larger sectors of the population into productive roles in the economy can seriously be considered "safe". In Chile so vital a task cannot be entirely the trust of invisible hands.

Yours faithfully,
M. E. ORELLANA BENADO,
Balliol College, Oxford.

Sound and fury

From Mr Derek Bradbury:
Sir, Mr Andrew Green's response (May 25) to Brigadier Sir Gilbert Heathcote's letter (May 21) implies that there is suitable control of motor cycle exhaust noise first by manufacturers fitting exhausts in conformity with regulations, and secondly by prosecution of those who fit racketty alternative systems.

The fact remains that there definitely seems to be much more motor cycle noise than there used to be, that it is typically of an intrusive and penetrating quality, and that those who perpetrate it (possibly a minority, but a very vociferous one) give every appearance of loving it, with screaming rev changes and much blipping of throttle.

So are offenders actually being prosecuted to any extent these days? It would be very interesting to see some figures showing the number of prosecutions for excessive noise, over a period of, say, 20 years, expressed as a proportion of the number of motor cycle licences.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK BRADBURY,
High Pine,
Pyrford Woods,
Woking,
Surrey,
May 25.

THE GREEN GRASSY SLOPES OF THE BOYNE

The silver pen with which Carson signed the Solemn League and Covenant against Home Rule in 1912 having slipped through their fingers at auction earlier this year, Ulster's Unionist organizations now have a chance to bid for an even holier memento: the field of the Boyne itself. Thirty acres of it, the bit with the obelisk (they blew it up not long ago, but the stump remains), is on the market.

Macaulay inspected the ground before writing his famous account of the battle and described it in words the estate agent might do worse than adopt, omitting the condescension that Irishmen rightly resent. "Fields of wheat, woodlands, meadows bright with daisies and clover, slope gently down to the edge of the Boyne... A valley now so rich and cheerful that it may imagine himself to be in one of the most highly favoured parts of his own highly favoured country." He found the obelisk, which marked the place where King William was wounded the

day before the battle. Breakfasting with his reconnaissance party within full view and range of the enemy's guns, he was struck in the shoulder by a ball from a sixpounder. Rumours of his death reached the Continent, and the bonfires in Paris were extinguished only by the gusts of King James's headlong flight from the field of battle.

This is sacred ground indeed; the inspiration of the Glorious Twelfth (July 1 1690, Old Style); when Catholic power in Ireland was broken and two hundred and thirty years of Protestant Ascendancy were assured.

Then Orangemen remember King William
And your fathers who with him did join
And fought for our glorious deliverance
On the green, grassy slopes of the Boyne.

Unfortunately for the purposes of pious cultivation, history has awarded final possession of the field to Catholic Ireland after all. It is twenty-five miles south of the border, a fact which severely limits the practical

Clock symphony

From Mr Selwyn Tillett:
Sir, I hasten to reassure Mr Nicholas Hooton (May 31): the responsibility for such electronic disturbances frequently lies not with the unfortunate owners of bleeping watches, who may be taken completely unaware when they spring into life, but with the wretched devices themselves, which have a malicious delight in singing at unwonted and unprogrammed hours solely to cause the greatest possible annoyance and embarrassment.

At the conclusion of our eucharist on the morning of the Annunciation earlier this year I raised my hand to pronounce the blessing; as I did so the digital demon at my wrist, having already woken me several hours earlier in his accustomed manner, proceeded to broadcast to my literally alarmed congregation the first sixteen bars of *The Yellow Rose of Texas*...

Yours faithfully,
SELWYN TILLET,
110 Turners Road,
Dulwich, SE1,
May 31.

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Travel: Robin Laurance on the heady pleasures of Rio; Nicholas Ashford on a weekend break in the opulent Waldorf-Astoria

THE TIMES Saturday

4,5
Values: A pleasure garden; Collecting: Porcelain and costumes; Drink: June wines; In the Garden; Review: Rock records; Theatre; Galleries

7,8
Critics' choice of Music, Dance and Films; Air shows; Family Life: What makes children laugh? Bridge; Chess; The Week Ahead

4-10 JUNE 1983 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS



You do not leave the ground; the ground leaves you. It recedes with the smoothness of a curb parting away from a Rolls-Royce, and shrinks to miniature form until hundred-acre fields turn into pieces of patchwork, great mansions diminish to doll's houses, even towns become toy-sized and the world blows by at the stately speed of the wind.

Ballooning gives a view of the earth that is in every sense eccentric. You have to be a bit dotty to take to the air in a laundry basket with little control over where you will end up, one balloonist admitted to me. Yet that is the charm, the quaint random uncertainty of ballooning. Anything might happen; you trust to the whim of the wind, yet balloonists are not often seriously injured. They may lose their dignity but rarely their lives. One was peppered with shot by a baronet recently when his craft accidentally drifted across a grouse shoot on a Yorkshire moor.

I talked to the long-suffering wife of a pilot who had put their balloon down in a field that was newly sprayed with pungent manure. "The basket tipped on to its side and became a large shovel. The balloon dragged us across the full length of that field like some hideous stinking chariot. The inside filled with fresh pig slurry and we were covered from head to foot by the time we stopped. I began to wonder if we ever would. We had a good laugh," she said.

One veteran continental balloonist recalled how he had departed for his wedding reception with his bride in a large hydrogen balloon. Romantically engaged in the bottom of the basket they eventually returned, metaphorically, to earth to find themselves in cloud. The countryside was flat and the air was still, so they gingerly descended until the pilot could hear dogs barking, clocks striking and people talking below, but he could neither see nor be seen. He picked out the voices of two women, leant out of the basket and shouted down to them: "What town is this?" The reply was a terrified scream.

'First in the sky were a sheep, cock and a duck'

Those women would be even more astonished now by what balloonists bestow upon the world beneath them. Balloons make the most perfect itinerant advertising platform and are stitched together in some huge and curious shapes. Cameron Balloons of Bristol, the biggest British manufacturer, has produced a flying chateau for an American millionaire, an airborne pair of jeans with a 100ft inside leg, a flying oil drum, a goliath, numerous flying bottles and two flying houses, all to advertise particular products or companies.

Flamboyant Promotions of Stafford insist that such balloons provide the most striking and cost-effective form of advertising. Their own promotional material is full of enthusiasm: "You're headed for work. You round a bend, and there before you in the sky is a 54ft-tall paint can. You gaze excitedly at this unexpected spectacle as it drifts past. Its image remains fixed in your mind." Indeed it would - all the way to hospital - but flying paint cans, barley-water bottles, giant crisp packets and cigarette cartons apart, the sport of flying balloons has a long and distinguished history that began 200 years ago.

On November 21, 1783, M. François Pilatre de Rozier and the Marquis d'Arlandes, from a fire-pit in the grounds of the Chateau la Muette, Paris, in a handsomely decorated Montgolfier balloon, to make the first aerial voyage by man. For 20 minutes or so they drifted across the countryside before landing safely in a field five miles away.

The distinction of being the first balloonists to take to the air belonged, however, to a sheep, a cockerel and a duck which had been dispatched



On a wind and a prayer

At a time of falling inflation, it is the fastest-rising sport in Britain. In the second of a series on seasonal activities, Ronald Faux joins the charming and eccentric grown-ups who still take a fancy to balloons

Up and away: Competitors at last month's British National Balloon championships, Sudeley Castle, near Cheltenham. Top left: Photographer Jonathan Player experiments with a camera 'boom'

from Versailles in a Montgolfier two months earlier. The balloon descended after eight minutes when the air inside it cooled. The sheep and the duck were both in good health but the cockerel was "unwell". Learned professors at first attributed this to the effects of rarefied atmosphere but closer inspection revealed that it had been trodden on by the sheep.

The French triumph was galling to Britain, where the principles of lighter-than-air flight were well enough understood. Ten days after the first manned flight the French compounded their triumph by using an English discovery, hydrogen, to fly a balloon for two hours from Paris to Nesle, reaching a height of 2,000ft and then, with the aircraft still buoyant, ascending again for a further 35 minutes. It was not until the following year that British balloonists first took to their air.

From balloons were bred airships and the military and civil developments of lighter-than-air machines, but interest diminished after some spectacular airship crashes and the focus switched to heavier-than-air craft. The commercial bottling of propane and the invention of rip-stop nylon, however, has brought the art full circle and hot-air ballooning has come back into fashion.

The British Balloon and Airship Club is in its seventeenth year; it has about 1,200 members and about 400 active pilots who fly more than 380 balloons. Newbury, the nearest airfield to London, is the busiest ballooning centre, with Bristol a close second. A small but intensely keen group of pilots take part in competitive flying which is a kind of three-dimensional yacht race. Competitors use the layers of wind at different altitudes to blow them along a course they select beforehand, achieving remarkable degrees of accuracy flying. British pilots take part in the European championships, dominated by Austria, and in the world championships, where American pilots have an edge achieved from greater experience.

Ballooning was quoted by the Sports Council as being the fastest-growing sport (they avoided saying fastest rising) and the larger of the meetings organized by the BBAC may attract a hundred or more brilliantly coloured craft bearing an assortment of promotional messages. Balloonists do not seem to worry too much about the aesthetic appearance of their balloons, only about the tranquillity of their flight.

"It can become quite hairy if there is strong turbulence about. That can even change the shape of the balloon," one pilot told me. These craft do not always drift across the sky like some gargantuan boiled sweet. A gale wind may distort the

mouth of the envelope, closing it to the gusts of hot air that keep it aloft. But in calm air a good pilot can control his balloon so sensitively that it is possible to reach out and pick leaves from passing treetops.

Flight planning should start the evening before take-off with a careful study of the weather charts, satellite pictures and a word with the local meteorological station. The pilot checks which of his regular crew are available before setting his alarm clock for 5.30 am. Mr Ian Croshaw, a balloon pilot and director of Flamboyant Promotions, described the usual preparations. "In summer the air is best early in the morning before the ground has heated, and thermals (disturbing bubbles of hot air) have begun to rise. Glider pilots like them but they make ballooning very uncomfortable. A balloon performs best in thick, cool air with just a whiff of wind to give forward movement."

On a fine day there will be a flurry of telephone calls at about 5.45 am; the crew drag themselves out of bed and assemble in some dew-damp field by 6.30 am - true dedication when there is no compensation of a flight.

Count down to lift-off

The governing body of the sport is the British Balloon and Airship Club, which will provide a list of flight training centres and ballooning groups. A pleasure flight lasting up to one hour will cost between £50 and £90 each person and a ballooning weekend about £130 including flight, hotel, meals and champagne.

The BBAC will also provide a list of main events in this most important anniversary year. The highlight will be an international balloon meet in Bristol between August 12 and 14, at which possibly the first ascent

for more than 100 years using a Montgolfier-style smoke balloon will be attempted.

From August 19 to 21, a BBAC meet will be held at Longleat near Bedford immediately prior to the world championships in Nantes, France, where it is planned to hold large-scale 200th anniversary celebrations.

Piloting a balloon requires a PPL (balloon and airship) licence, issued after training and examination by the Civil Aviation Authority. A new sporting hot air balloon costs between £4,000 and £9,000, and an airship, a steerable blimp-shaped machine filled with hot air, between £10,000 and £20,000. A well-maintained

balloon may last 10 years and a careful balloonist considerably longer; the young honeymoon balloonist is now in his eighties and is still flying.

Addresses:
The British Balloon and Airship Club, Kimberley House, Vaughan Way, Leicestershire LE1 4SG.
Cameron Balloons, St John's Street, Bodminster, Bristol BS3 4NH (0272 637216).
Flamboyant Promotions, Alexander Chambers, 15 Sandon Road, Stafford ST16 3ES. (0785 55055).
Thunder Balloons, 75 Leonard Street, London EC2
Colt Balloons, Maesbury Road, Oswestry, Shropshire.
The Balloon Barn, Air Tour International, Felton Grange, Felton, Herts HP3 0BL.



'Tomatoes and flying glass filled the air'

The weather was not perfect, but neither was it extreme, and the candidate began to show what he could do with a well-conducted take-off from shelter. He climbed out with just the right amount of lift, and was ready to burn to counteract the wind shear and loss of false lift, when the pilot burner went out. Panic ensued in the basket and attempts to re-light the burner met with no success before it was inevitable that contact was going to be made with the garden of a little cottage dead ahead.

The likely possibilities narrowed from the garden in general to a small glass-house in particular and the next instant the air was filled with flying glass splinters and tomatoes. The balloon envelope wrapped the entire house, damaging nothing except the chimney pots, which were pulled off, unfortunately causing a deluge of soot in the interior.

The owner came to the door. "Would you like a cup of tea?" he asked.



Signs of the times: Some of the weird and wonderful shapes that provide effective advertising

THE TIMES LEISURE AND TRACK SUIT OFFER

THE growing legions of Keep Fit enthusiasts have brought about an increasing demand for new, comfortable sports and leisure wear.

WE have selected two high quality garments that have been designed for The Times readers by Mr President, the originators of the classic American leisure suits. Both styles have traditional 'sweatshirt' grey body and trousers with deep raglan sleeves and trouser stripe in navy blue. The track suit has a navy blue hood with draw-strings, stretch-knit cuffs and waist-band and a front patch pocket that will double as a hand warmer. The leisure suit has deep stretch-knit crew neck, cuffs and waistband - both tops have the title of THE TIMES newspaper printed in soft navy blue flock on the left-hand breast.



THE trousers are the same for both outfits, grey body with navy blue stripe, drawstring waist and elasticated ankles. All garments are made of 50% cotton, 50% cretan acrylic and are fully machine washable. The inside surfaces have a soft fleecy lining that is warm in the winter and cool in the summer.



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TRAVEL/1

Flying down to Rio, Robin Laurance finds a heady mixture of beach and baroque

Soccer, sun and sanctity, all to a samba beat

Like Columbus before him, Pedro Cabral set sail to explore the East by sailing west. With a fleet of 13 ships he threw superstition to the wind and sailed for India. He landed in South America.

This, of course, was a stroke of extremely good luck, although just how good Cabral did not realize at the time. But he must have had a hunch about the place because he hurriedly claimed his new discovery for Portugal before loading his ships with fruit and setting off again for India with the sand of the new Brazil in the toes of his swashbuckling boots.

Travelling to Brazil these days has lost that spirit of adventure - a loss clearly understood by an aspiring Nelson Piquet who drove his formula one airport bus towards the centre of Rio with such vigour that a sense of adventure was very soon restored.

It was as we swung round the final bend into the Avenida Atlantica that the man sitting next to me asked the question. "You like the 'S'?" he inquired. Whereas the thrill of the ride had so far failed to stir him from his slumbers, the sight of Copacabana beach, with the sun-faded light pink under the dawn sky still smouldering

from the night's storm, brought life to his tired eyes.

He took a crumpled cigarette packet and a gold pen from the breast pocket of his shirt and, holding the packet between us, began to write: "Sun... Sea... Sand... Soccer... Sex... Samba... Sun... You like the 'S'?" he said, "and you like Rio."

Rio de Janeiro is a glamorous city all right, teeming with pleasure-loving Cariocas whose laid-back attitude to life attracts the scores of Brazilians who live elsewhere. God took six days to make the world, Cariocas will tell you, and spent the seventh on Rio. Which is why they spend so much time just enjoying the place, and why, looking down from the top of the Corcovado mountain under the outstretched arms of Christ, you can almost believe them.

Cariocas spend almost as much time on the beach as they do at home or in the office. They go to jog, to do their exercises and to play football. They go to pay homage to the sea goddess Iemanjá, to buy fish, to sell circus tickets, to raise money for charities and raise votes for politicians. They ride the surf, eat, sleep, drink and gossip. And they do it all with such style.

Fashions change, Copacabana

was once the place to go, then it was Ipanema; now they say it is Leblon. "Look at the girls of Rio", says one piece of tourist propaganda. "The greatest acreage of female pulchritude to be found at any one time in any one place." Anywhere else the female population would be up in arms at such blatant male chauvinism. Not in Brazil. Here you can tell a girl how beautiful she is without feeling obliged to refer to the qualities of her mind.

Between the mountains, the sea and the acres of pulchritude, there is the city itself. Here in the fabric of the city there is beauty too, both ancient and modern. The colonial architects set their standards high - standards which their twentieth century successors have been at

pains to uphold. The Municipal Council Chamber and the Municipal Theatre next to it are beautifully preserved pieces of colonial splendour. So too is the Guanabara Palace where the state governor now has his office. In contrast, the headquarters of the state oil company Petrobras and the National Housing Bank building, both on the Avenida Chile, reflect the flair and daring of Brazil's contemporary architects, as does the new cathedral opposite.

It is in the churches that you find the most extravagant examples of seventeenth and eighteenth-century art and architecture. A short climb from the bustle of the Rio Branco brings you to the Monastery of São Bento. Not much to look at from the outside, the inside of the church is a gem of baroque opulence. Santa Luzia is worth finding in the shadows of the office buildings of the Esplanado do Castelo; and the beautiful little church of Nossa Senhora da Gloria, much favoured in earlier times by the imperial family, and framed between palm trees overlooking the Parque do Flamengo, has a main altar carved in wood and fine examples of blue-faced Brazilian tiling.

However, Rio's best attended place of worship is, by contrast, prosaic in design although never wanting in the sounds of praise. Maracanã stadium is the largest football ground in the world, but still not large enough to satisfy a nation so completely and infatigably devoted to their national game. The roar of the good-humoured crowd here is unlike anything I have ever heard. I watched Flamengo beat Guarani one Sunday afternoon and found myself smiling all the way back to the hotel.

The sound of Maracanã was still ringing in my ears when I took off the next morning for Belo Horizonte, the capital of the mining state of Minas Gerais. From there it was a two-hour comfortable bus ride to the former capital of the state, Ouro Preto. Between 1700 and 1800, 1,000 tons of gold and three million carats of diamonds produced wealth for the miners of the region, which makes the later Forty-miners look as though they were collecting the dross. Ouro Preto was a way of showing off this wealth.

From behind the church of São Francisco da Paula near the little bus station (seats on a bus back to Belo Horizonte should be booked when you arrive) you look down on what must be one of the finest examples of colonial and baroque architecture - homes, shops, churches - anywhere in the world. You wander through the cobbled streets finding new treasures round every corner. The carvings in soapstone and wood both inside the churches and on

the facades are magnificent. In the evening the tiles burned red and the white walls glowed orange before the sun was finally lost behind the canopy of hills.

There is a danger of suffering from acute cultural shock in moving from Ouro Preto to Brasília, the country's capital, built from scratch just 20 years ago. There are already signs of decay, but the very concept of Brasília says a lot about the energy of Brazilians and their faith in the future. For that it is worth a visit.

I arrived back in Rio in time for dinner at a favourite churrascaria - a restaurant where mixed grills are barbecued over huge open fires and then served with roasted sausage, flour and salads. (Anyone with an insatiable appetite should head for a Churrascaria Rodizio where the chunks of steak, lamb, pork, and chicken keep on coming until you cry stop. At Maria's it is best to wear shoes with hard toe-caps because the grills are skewered on very long knives which the waiters swing between the tables with alarming abandon.)

Wash it all down with a batida - the local brew of sugar alcohol mixed with fruit juice, sugar and crushed ice - and you will find it hard ever to look a pie and a pint in the eye again.



The Brazilian airline Varig, and British Caledonian operate scheduled services between London and Brazil. The excursion return fare is £726 for a minimum stay of two weeks. Bucket shop fares on scheduled services can be very much lower - Travel Bazaar quotes a return fare of £520 via Lisbon on the Portuguese airline TAP. A Brazil Airpass costing \$330 (about £200) provides almost unlimited air travel within Brazil for a period of 21 days but it must be purchased in conjunction with a ticket to Brazil.

Hotels in Brazil - especially in Rio - range from the luxurious to the modest. Prices are generally a little lower than in comparable hotels in Europe. Many of the major tour operators offer package holidays to Brazil. There is no Brazilian tourist office in London, but the embassy (499 0877) will answer queries, and has a list of smaller tour operators specializing in Brazil. Visas are not required by travellers with British passports.

Rio de Janeiro is hottest and wettest from November to March. April and May are probably the best months for a visit. Tropical clothes with pullovers for the evenings are the order of the day.

It is best to take traveller's cheques in US dollars. Banks and hotels give a poor rate of exchange. Travel agents, tour guides and some gift shops and jeweller's offer a substantially higher rate. American Express is the most widely accepted credit card.

Street crime has been on the increase in recent years. Pickpocketing - especially on buses - is rife. Watches and jewelry are best left in the hotel safe, and cameras should be concealed when not in use. Never leave anything unattended on the beach - even towels have a habit of walking.

The South American Handbook published by Trade and Travel Publications is highly recommended.

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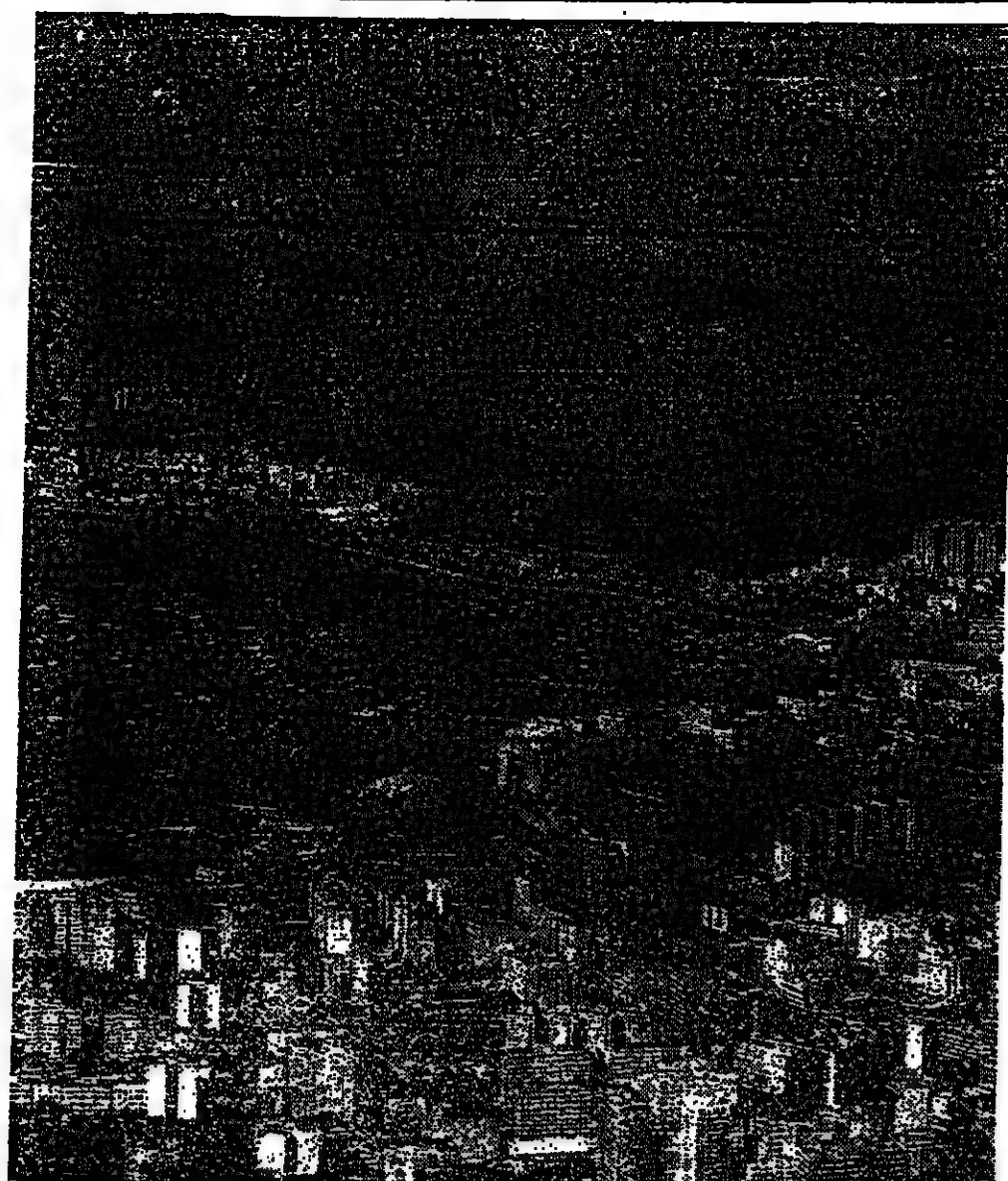
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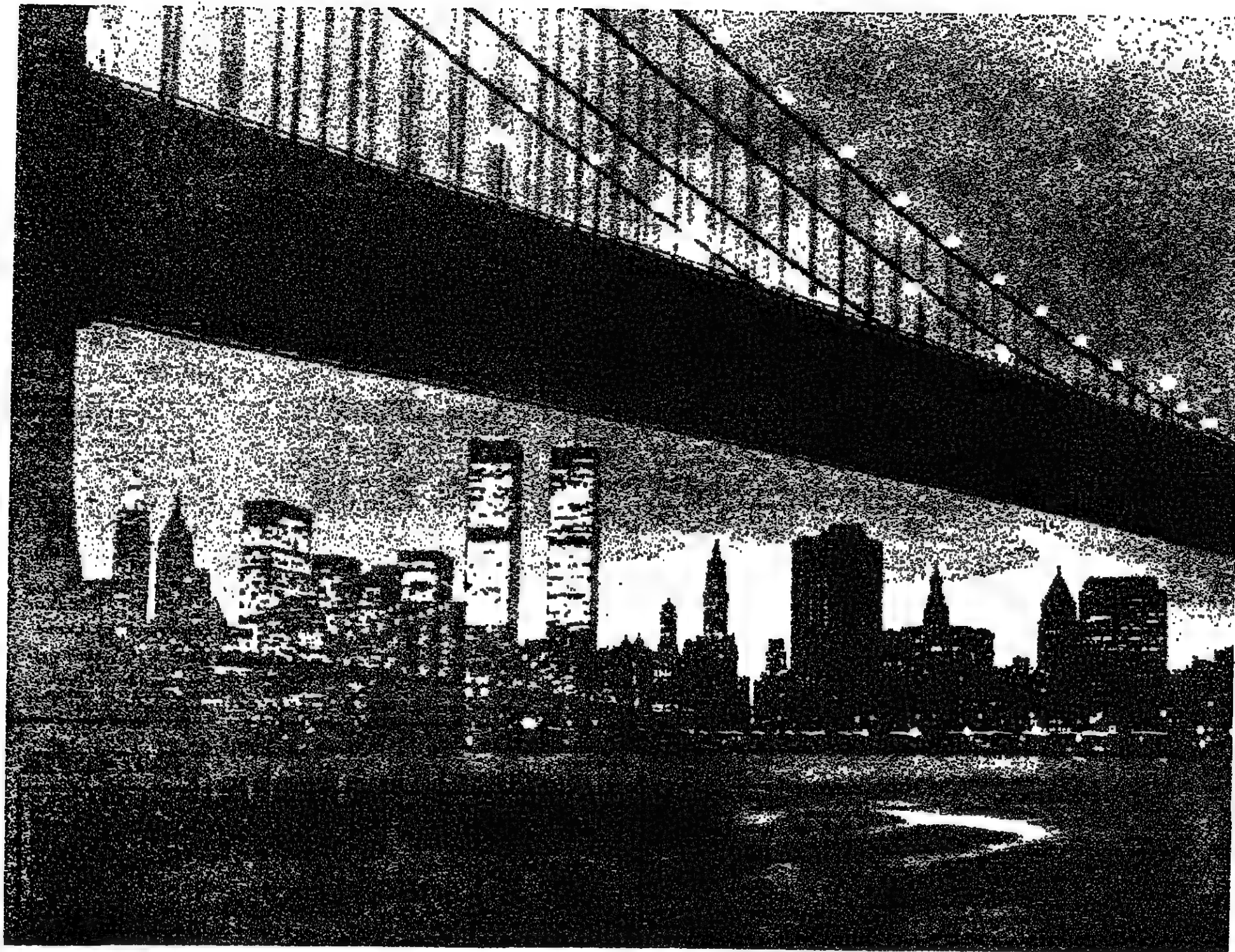
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Sugar Loaf Mountain from the figure of Christ on the summit of Corcovado



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سكرا من الامم

REVIEW Rock records of the month

Embellishing the epitaph of reggae's brightest son

BOB MARLEY
Confrontation
Tuff Gong ILPS 9780

To its credit, Bob Marley's record company has resisted until now the urge to issue every available fragment of his unreleased output: a pause of two years after his death has avoided unpleasant speculations. Eventually, of course, the temptation proved too strong: as it turns out, *Confrontation* is a respectable document, pieced together from Jamaican singles and early drafts of songs which would surely have been subjected to revision had fate so permitted.

The overdubbing and mixing accomplished after Marley's death are thoroughly idiomatic and do the music no disservice whatsoever. The mix of "Rastaman Live Up", for instance, is certainly softer than that of the Jamaican single issued during Marley's lifetime, but in its attention to detail it is certainly consistent with the way his non-Jamaican issues always sounded. It is also an outstandingly good song, simple but irresistible, showcasing the blend of his light, throaty voice with those of Rita Marley, Judy Mowatt and Marcia Griffiths. Along with "Buffalo Soldier" (a real discovery) and the subtly syncopated "Chant Down Babylon", it represents the high point of the collection.

As a whole, however, *Confrontation* has rather too many

weaknesses for comfort, arising solely from the quality of the songwriting. A high proportion of these songs find Marley treating his Rastafarian interests without the freshness and imagination we came to expect. There is also the surprising and rather dismal "I Know", in which he applies perhaps his least careful vocal performance to a format borrowed from George McRae's mid-seventies Miami disco records.

Given the present unhappy state of reggae, however, it is good to hear again from the master of the genre, who took it beyond Jamaica's frontiers and exerted an influence on the world's popular music out of all proportion to his own measurable success. Whatever reservations one might harbour concerning *Confrontation* are founded in the knowledge that Marley was far too bright to leave anything resembling his best material on the shelf.

RICHARD THOMPSON
Hand of Kindness
Hannibal HNBL 1515

Last year's *Shoot Out the Lights* provided Richard and Linda Thompson with a grand success in America - ironically, just as their partnership was being dissolved. *Hand of Kindness* finds the great guitarist and composer coping with the vocal leads alone, and is something of a triumph. The core is provided by Thompson's A-team rhythm section - John Kirkpatrick (accordion), Simon Nicol (guitar), Dave Pegg (bass) and Dave Matlock (drums) - but the mood is set by the saxophones of Pete Thomas and Pete Zorn, operating somewhat in the manner of Red Tyler and Lee Allen on Fats Domino's old records to add a satisfying fatness to the ensemble.

Several of Thompson's new songs seem to have been conceived with this instrumentation in mind: the horns are so cleverly integrated into the rowdy rock 'n' roll of "Tear Stained Letter" and the pubescent "The Wrong Heartbeat" that alternative arrangements would seem impossible. His apocalyptic side comes to the fore in "A Poisoned Heart and a Twisted Memory", which also contains a superheated



Master of the genre: Three faces of the late Bob Marley, Jamaica's musical ambassador

guitar finale, while his singing has never sounded better than in the title song, which also displays his ability to concoct memorable hook phrases without being superficial.

His brilliant instrumental interplay with Kirkpatrick is at the heart of "Devon Side", a piece of prime folk-rock unfurled with the glowing subtlety which marks his very best work.

PHIL EVERLY
Capital EST 27670

Who could resist "She Means Nothing to Me", with its mature power-pop combination of Mark Knopfler's throaty-back twang guitar and the sublime vocal blend achieved by Phil Everly and Cliff Richard? A deserved success when released as a single, it leads off this thoroughly enjoyable LP by a man who was once half of an unforgettable pop duo. Naturally enough, Everly's time has come to end towards country music, but his producer, Stuart Colman, and the supporting cast of British stalwarts - Knopfler, Pete Wingfield, Mickey Gee, Billy Bremner and Terry Williams - generally manage to curb the occasional hint of blandness,

with Knopfler's liquid lead again outstanding in a gorgeous treatment of "God Bless Older Ladies".

COATI MUNDI
The Former 12-year-Old Genius
Virgin V 2259

As one might have expected from his antics with Kid Creole and from his earlier solo recording (the classic "Me No Pop I") this is an uproariously



Richard Thompson: Something of a triumph

funny album rooted in pin-sharp musicianship. Andy Hernandez's Coati Mundi character is a manic vibraphonist and a master of Latin rap capable of a hilarious send-up of his rivals and of the whole jive-talk idiom in "Everybody's on an Ego Trip", but also at home with the muted steel pans of "Prisoner of My Principles" and the stripped-down salsa of "I'm Corrupt".

As with Kid Creole, the slapstick playlets inserted into the songs often make them seem like half-mystifying extracts from some futuristic Broadway musical set in a Spanish Harlem disco. Mundi's marimba-powered version of Captain Beefheart's "Tropical Hot Dog Night", should not be missed.

NEW ORDER
Power, Corruption, Lies
Factory FAC 75

The time has come to call a halt to the plundering of the legacy bequeathed by the Velvet Underground of Lou Reed and John Cale, and New Order's LP, widely acclaimed, may as well mark the point. Born out of the ashes of the similarly oriented Joy Division, the Manchester

quartet have spent the past couple of years broadening their means and focusing their conception to the point where they are now masters of a very limited style.

It is impossible to remain unimpressed by the crisp certainty of Bernard Albrecht's guitar structures, upon which the songs are hung, and by the authority of his vocal delivery, which resembles a younger Reed. Equally, however, there seems to be no message to the spirit other than the blank nihilism expressed in Stephen Morris's flatly mechanical drumming.

JON HASSELL
Ake/Darbar/Java
Editions EG EGED 31

The meandering introversion of Jon Hassell's synthesized trumpet music is not to everyone's taste, but those who relish multi-ethnic experiment may find themselves charmed by what he calls "a proposal for a coffee-coloured classical music of the future". Fragments of Senegalese drumming, Indian ragas, Javanese gamelans and pygmy singing form the backdrop for his lyrical meditations:

a languidly unassertive noise, after its filtration through a battery of electronic devices, but to these ears a unique initiative full of pensive beauty. This is his third album for Editions EG; while it may lack the sustained melodic appeal of the first, *Possible Music*, in favour of more episodic structures, it holds the attention on his courageous search for a novel means of expression.

EARL KLUUGH
Low Rider
Capitol EST 12253

Of all the denizens of the jazz-jungle, Earl Klugh seems most naturally suited to his surroundings. A rarity by virtue of his preference for the gut-string acoustic guitar, he has a clear affinity with the narcotic ticking rhythms and lush keyboard textures which characterize this particular idiom of dance music and, since we have never heard him in a purer jazz context, we have no image of him as a talent lost to commerce.

Low Rider is a remarkably pleasant album, benefiting in particular from the professional skill of the keyboardist Greg Phillinganes, from arrangements by old-time West Coast jazzers Clare Fisher, Dave Matthews and Johnny Mandel, and, rather less so, from the addition of voices on four tracks.

It does, however, contain one bona fide classic: all it would take for the charmingly graceful melody of "Just Like Yesterday" to echo around the world would be its use as the theme of the right Hollywood film. Those who still miss the regular output of Booker T and the MGs should investigate this compact, internally addictive track: they may then find themselves thoroughly seduced by Klugh's delicate touch throughout the whole record.

IMAGINATION
Night Dubbing
R&B RDBD 1

With disco mixology so much in vogue, this low-price presentation of remixed eighth-century previously released Imagination tracks is a good idea and allows us to hear the second thoughts of their producers, the enor-

mously successful team of Steve Jolley and Tony Swain (recently responsible for Spandau Ballet's "Truth"). I must confess a "lasting preference" for the straightforward original versions of such as "Body Talk", "Music and Lights" and "Just an Illusion", which represent perhaps the most perfectly realized pop music of the decade so far, but this is a fascinating primer in the resources of the contemporary recording studio.

B. B. KING
Blues 'n' Jazz
MCA MCF3170

Short of taking him back to the Delta and setting him down on a sharecropper's porch with a jug-band, this LP represents just about as marked a departure from the usual formula of King's recordings as could be envisaged. His helpmates are such jazz veterans as the Texan saxophonists Arnett Cobb and Don Wilkerson and the smooth New York mainstream rhythm section of Milt Hinton (bass) and Oliver Jackson (drums), and there has been an obvious attempt to write a disc to find material suitable to the lineup. It does not quite work - mainly because, with the exception of a few fire-breathing eruptions from the wonderful Cobb, King hogs the spotlight; and, after all this time, uninterrupted dosages of his voice and guitar can get wearying.

Richard Williams



John Hassell: Lyrical meditations

PREVIEW Theatre

The sea change and the suffering

The words of the dead and the living come together in *Falkland Sound* at the Royal Court Theatre Upstairs next week. Devised by the director, Max Stafford-Clark, the resident dramatist Louise Page, and the rest of the company, the show uses material from their interviews with servicemen and civilians on both sides. But one leading character is already familiar: Lieutenant David Tinker, killed in HMS Glamorgan in the final days of the war. His letters, whose tone changed over the few weeks of conflict from breeziness to bitter condemnation of the war, were published by his father as *A Message From the Falklands* and have become a best-seller.

In preparing that book, Hugh Tinker decided not to confine it to the Falklands period but to give a complete picture of his son's life through his letters and poems. That suggested to the Royal Court team a similar approach to their own new documentary material.

As Stafford-Clark's assistant, Simon Curtis, put it: "Max's enthusiasm for the David Tinker letters was not merely because of their intrinsic interest - seeing how Tinker changed his opinion about the war while writing the letters and so on - but because they gave a real picture of a particular English life, which is so rarely portrayed on stage. So with the interviews."

"We wanted to explore a great range of other people whose lives were affected by the war. We spoke to several members of the task force; several of the journalists; somebody who was in Argentina while the war was happening; an Argentine woman who was in London at the time, pregnant with an Anglo-Argentine baby; another woman who had left after living in the Falklands for 20 years, but still had a lot of her family living in one of the settlements that saw a lot of activity during the war; several members of the Anglo-Argentine community; and several servicemen's wives."

"In the early stages we interviewed everyone as a company - six or eight of us asking questions then we talked about it afterwards, sifted what had interested us and took that further. So it isn't simply a study of the war; it's making theatre, art, out of lives. And we

staging (originally at the King's Head); but the production's speed and sparkle make it an intoxicating evening.

NOISES OFF
Savoy (836 8888)
Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 3pm. The funniest farce for years. Michael Frayn's brilliantly contrived complex of on-stage disasters and backstage dramas is still keeping houses full and audiences helpless with laughter after its first cast-change. Phyllida Law, Benjamin Whitrow and the rest of Michael Blakemore's crack company give it the best of both worlds, the commercial bit and the connoisseur's classic.

THE REAL THING
Savoy (836 2600)
Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 2.30pm. Highly uncharacteristic play by Tom Stoppard, starring Roger Rees as a successful playwright who discovers true love at the cost of his marbles, a fate the play shares with its protagonist, despite much ingenuity, some marvellous writing and a gallant performance by Felicity Kendal.

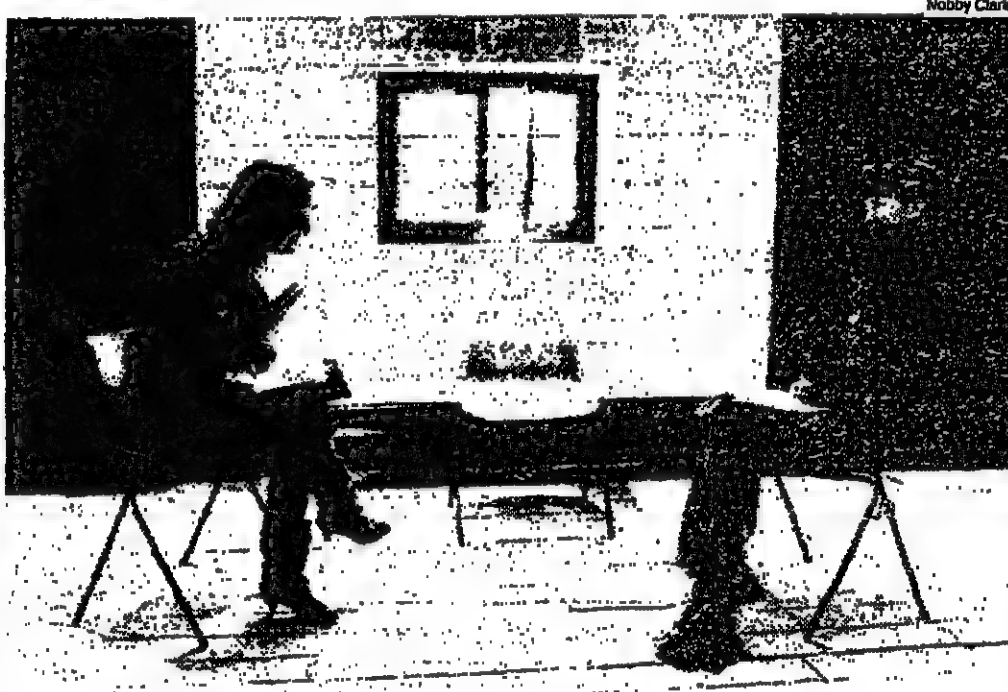
THE RIVALS
Olivier (838 2252)
Today, June 6 and 7 and 10 at 7.15pm; Matinee today at 2pm. In repertory. Peter Wood's sparkling revival of Sheridan fulfils the promise of its cast list. Geraldine McEwan as a young but hilariously affected Mrs. Malaprop, Sir Michael Hordern, curly and irascible, Patrick Ryecart as a witty hero and Tim Curry as the Devonshire squire bringing a fresh air to the world of the minute.

MR CINDERS
Fortuna (836 2238)
Mon-Fri at 8pm; Sat at 5.30pm and 8.45pm; matinee Thurs at 3pm. Packed with enchanting songs and boasting a witty performance by Denis Lawson of acrobatic brilliance, Vivian Ellis's 1929 musical recasts *Cinderella* in the anyone-for-tennis age. Modest

HEARTBREAK HOUSE
Haymarket (830 9833)
Mon-Sat at 7.30pm; matinee Wed and Sat at 2.30pm. Ends June 11. Shaw's wry, poetic picture of "civilized" Europe pre-1914, lovingly brought to life in John Dexter's production. Diana Rigg's Mrs. Hushabye surprises even her Eliza Doolittle, Rex Harrison makes a witty hero and the rest of the cast are a treat.

BEETHOVEN'S TENTH
Vaudeville (836 9862)
Mon-Sat at 8pm; matinee Wed, 2.45pm, and Sat, 4.30pm. Ludwig's posthumous visitation to the home of a pompous London music critic gives Peter Ustinov a starting-point for a literature, if confused, comedy, ranging over topics like the generation gap, Beethoven's mistresses, and his experiences since death. Very variable, but the best bits are gloriously funny and Ustinov himself as the lecherous, outrageously mischievous composer, gives the sort of performance for which one would fit through a great deal.

CHARLEY'S AUNT
Aldwych (836 4404)
Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8pm and 8.30pm; matinee at 2.30pm. Ends July 30. Griff Rhys Jones and his excellent supporting cast transfer joyously up from their self-out-run at



Falklands flashback: Lesley Manville and Marion Bailey relive the war

were all much struck by how fascinating those lives were, as well as how forthcoming the subjects were about their details they told us from their own memories were the sort of touches that no writer would dare come up with."

Hugh Tinker has given the show his blessing and provided some of his own letters to his

son, which do not appear in the published book. It seems fitting that, in a year which has already seen two independent shows devoted to Wilfred Owen, the theatre should turn to a young man often described as the Owen of the Falklands conflict. With his gift for trenchant self-expression, his poet's eye for

detail and his abundant personality, he would surely have made the most striking contribution to those sessions round the tape recorder in Sloane Square.

Anthony Masters

Theatre Upstairs, Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square, SW1. June 7, 7pm; then Mon-Sat, 7.30pm.

Out of Town

CAERNARFON: Caernarfon Castle (0285 2232/0222 48885). The Mabinger, directed and choreographed by Geoff Moore, music written and performed by Robin Williamson and Geraint Jarman and The Pees. Today, June 5-8 at 8pm, preceded by a Medieval Fair at 7pm.

Bilingual production of the cycle of ancient Welsh legends, which combine Celtic mythology and Arthurian folklore. Performed by 50 actors, dancers and musicians from Moving Being Company, against the backdrop of one of Europe's greatest medieval fortresses.

COVENTRY: Belgrade (0203 20205). Far from the Madding Crowd by Thomas Hardy, adapted by Keith Miles. Mon-Thurs at 7.30pm, Fri and Sat at 8pm; matinee on June 8 at 2.30pm.

A new dramatization of the famous panoramic novel, in which Hardy typically mixes with sympathy the fate of his Dorset heroine. Directed by Robert Hamlin, with Julia Dackin, Martin Fisk, Ralph Ariss, Richard Moore.

EDINBURGH: Traverse (031 228 2633). Theatre of the Film Noir, written and directed by George F. Walker. Today at 8pm, tomorrow at 3pm.

The European premiere of a study in the tattered detective genre, performed by Toronto's Factory Theatre Lab, one of Canada's foremost fringe theatre groups.

LIVERPOOL: Everyman (051 709 4775). Great Expectations by Charles Dickens, adapted for the stage and directed by Roger Hill. Tues - Sat at 8pm; matinee June 8 at 2pm, June 11 at 2.30pm.

Contemporary issues of child care and abuse are emphasized in Hill's adaptation. Two members of the Everyman Youth Theatre, Paul Williams and Lawrence Tierney,

play Pip as the boy: Victor McGuire takes the adult role.

LIVERPOOL: Playhouse (051 709 3363). Walking on Water by Claire Luckham. Mon - Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 4pm and 8pm.

The long-awaited new play by the author of *Trafalgar*, who now tells of a sponsored walk that ends in disaster. Directed by Bill Morrison.

MANCHESTER: Royal Exchange (061 833 9833). The Caretaker by Harold Pinter. Mon, Tues at 7.30pm, Wed - Sat at 8pm; matinee on Wed, 2.30pm, and Sat, 4.30pm.

Pinter's absurd comedy of the macabre is directed by Richard Negri, with comedian Charlie Drake, Jonathan Hackett and Tim McInerney.

MANCHESTER: Young Exchange Theatre, Corn Exchange (061 833 9833). Masterpieces by Sarah Daniels. Mon-Sat at 7.30pm; matinee Sat at 4.30pm.

A new play, specially commissioned for Young Exchange, rounds off an ambitious first season in the company's new, mobile venue.

STRAITFORD: Royal Shakespeare (0789 255522). Twelfth Night. Today at 7.30pm. Directed by John Caird, with Miles Anderson, Gemma Jones, John Thew, Zöé Wanamaker, Daniel Massey and Emrys James.

Julius Caesar. Today at 1.30pm. Directed by Ron Daniels, with Joseph O'Connor, David Schofield, Gemma Jones, Emrys James, Peter McEnery.

STRAITFORD: The Other Place (0789 255523). The Time of Your Life by William Saroyan. Today at 2pm. In repertory.

The first RSC production of Saroyan's gentle comedy of the Depression years, set in a waterfront bar in San Francisco. Directed by Howard Davies.

PREVIEW Galleries

RICHARD ZIEGLER. Camden Arts Centre, Arkwright Road, London NW3 (439 2643). Until June 21, Mon-Sat 11am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm, closed Wed.

Ziegler, now 92, belongs to the same German generation as George Grosz and Otto Dix, and shared with them in the 1920s the same mordant attitude to life around him in Berlin streets and cafés. He was also as brilliant a draughtsman as they, and his best drawings from the period achieve the maximum pungency with the minimum number of lines.

JOSEPH EMBERTON/ERNO GOLDFINGER. Architectural Association, 34-36 Bedford Square, London WC1 (636 0974). Until June 25, Mon-Fri 10am-7pm, Sat 10am-3pm.

Two prominent figures in British architecture between the wars but otherwise sharply contrasted - Emberton, architect of Simpson's, Piccadilly, and an apostle of deco/moderne, Goldfinger (who is 80 this year) an austere modernist who always regarded himself as classical. Drawings and photographs tell both tales.

ROYAL ACADEMY SUMMER EXHIBITION. Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1 (734 3471). Daily, 10am-6pm. (June 14 and 15, special days for the disabled only.) Admission £2; students, pensioners, unemployed £1; Mondays 50p for all. Until Aug 28.

One of the most popular events in the art world, a social occasion as well as a chance for Academicians to make the headlines with their latest creations. With 1,483 exhibits this year, there should be plenty of talking points.

CARPETS INTO PAINTINGS. National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London WC2 (839 3321). Until July 24, Mon-Sat 10-6pm, Sun 2-6pm.

A timely supplement to the stunning collection of great oriental carpets at the Hayward, this show gives us chapter and verse, from the permanent collection of the National Gallery, about the use of oriental carpets in sixteenth-century European art. This was so widespread and noticeable that certain carpets are known in the

West by the names of the artists who most frequently featured them: Holbein, Lotto, Bellini, Crivelli and others.

THE INSPIRATION OF EGYPT. Brighton Museum and Art Gallery, Church Street, Brighton (0273 603005). Until July 17, Tue-Sat 10am-5.45pm, Sun 2-6pm.

This year's summer exhibition in Brighton is all about Egypt - not the country itself so much as the reflections of it and its art in European culture over, principally, the past two centuries. From the first big wave of interest occasioned by Napoleon's Egyptian campaign and its scholarly by-products through *Tutankhamun* fever to Elizabeth Taylor, the spell has been constant. If somewhat erratic in its effects, and this show does not skip on the bizarre as well as the beautiful.

THE EASTERN CARPET IN THE WESTERN WORLD. Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE1 (828 3144). Until July 10, Mon-Thurs 10am-6pm, Fri-Sat 10am-8pm, Sun noon - 6pm.

Arts Council's big contribution to the oriental carpet summer which seems to be upon us is this display of carpets as they first burst upon the West when imported between the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries. In all, about 80 carpets demonstrate not only the riches and variety of the East, but also the strong influence such pieces exerted on Renaissance and Baroque art in Europe - and not only on western carpets, but also on other branches of art, where the decorative motifs and sumptuous colouring had considerable effect.

THE ESSENTIAL CUBISM. Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (821 1313). Until July 10, Mon-Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2-5.30pm.

The most spectacular collection of Cubist masterpieces to have been brought together in this country since the inception of the movement itself. The intention of the show is to educate us in the central role played by Cubism in the careers of several major figures of twentieth-century art, and in the evolution of modern art as a whole. And at the same time to knock us sideways with the sheer impact of so many monuments together.

Photography

BECKY COHEN. The Photographers' Gallery, 6 & 8 Great Newport Street, London WC2. Tues-Sat 11am-7pm. Until June 11.

I viewed this exhibition with four photographers, all of whom condemned it as convoluted and pretentious nonsense. Be that as it may I found the pictures of a nude man sleeping and swimming to be a genuine attempt to find a means of honest expression; the pictures' resonance went beyond their borders. The photographer is on less sure ground with her series *Clearing 1979-80*, where the more mundane subject matter overlaid with words seems rather banal.

FELIX MANN. The Victorian & Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7. Mon-Thurs 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm.

Seven decades of reportage photography by Felix Mann - 92 this year - one of the founders of the photo-journalist movement whose early work appeared in *Weekend Illustrated* and *Picture Post*. A fascinating view of this century's changes.

FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY. Impressions Gallery, 17 Colindale Avenue, York (9304 54724). Tues-Sat 10am-6pm.

Ambitious exhibition dealing with flash photography from its beginnings in 1851, when Fox Talbot used the light of an electric spark to capture an image of a rotating copy of *The Times*. Many of the more recent pictures explore what would otherwise be invisible to the naked eye. Work by Panshop, Koenig, Van der Vliet, Klein and many others. Not to be missed.

RECORD AND REVELATION. Impressions Gallery, 17 Colindale Avenue, York (9304 54724). Mon-Sat 9am-10pm. Until Tues.

Photographs by Edwin Smith covering the period 1912 until his death in 1971. Smith began photography with a box Brownie acquired with cornflake packet coupons. His delightful studies of houses, gardens, cities, people and the images in his numerous books - with titles such as *England*, *Scotland*, *Rome*, *Venice* and *Great Gardens* - are never contrived.

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BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

MONDAY NEXT 6 JUNE at 8 pm
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Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
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WEDNESDAY 7 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
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WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 14 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
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BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
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WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 21 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
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WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 28 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
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WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 5 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
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WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 12 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
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BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
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WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 19 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
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WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 26 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 3 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 10 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 17 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 24 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 1 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 8 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 15 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 22 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 29 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 6 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 13 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 20 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 27 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 4 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 11 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 18 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 25 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 2 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 9 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 16 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 23 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 30 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 7 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 14 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 21 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 28 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 5 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 12 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 19 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 26 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY 3 JUNE at 8 pm
ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor MEREDITH DAVIES
NIELSEN: HYMNUS AMORIS
BEETHOVEN: SYMPHONY NO. 9 (CHORAL)
For details see South Bank page
WEDNESDAY CHORAL SOCIETY

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

VIENNA: REACTION & REVOLUTION
London Sinfonietta
10 & 17 JUNE at 7.45 pm
11 JUNE O.R.F. Sinfonietta, Vienna
see OSH Panels for details
TUESDAY 21 JUNE at 7.45 pm

LOUIS ARMSTRONG
ANNIVERSARY CONCERT
Louis and the great popular songs from "Alibi" and "Hello Dolly" with
JAZZ GALAXY
Great Britain's Great Jazz Band, including Alan Dixon, Digby Fairweather and Colin
Smith (trumpet)
£2.50, £3, £3.50, £4, £4.50 from Hall 01-928 3191 & Agents

THURSDAY 16 JUNE at 7.45 pm
MARTINO TIRIMO
Schubert: Sonata in E-flat major D571 (completed by Tivoli)
Beethoven: "Eroica" Variations Op. 35
Schumann: Symphonic Studies Op. 13 (finished by post Vero)
All seats: £3 from Box Office 01-928 3191 & Agents.

WEDNESDAY 15 JUNE at 8 pm
Wigmore Hall
Wigmore, William (piano)
Tickets from Wigmore Hall, 35 Wigmore St, W1
Tel: Box office 01-935 214111. Mailing list: Arts Council
Credit cards: 01-930 9232. £1.50 cover.

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Wigmore Hall
Wigmore, William (piano)
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Tel: Box office 01-935 214111. Mailing list: Arts Council
Credit cards: 01-930 9232. £1.50 cover.

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Wigmore, William (piano)
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Tel: Box office 01-935 214111. Mailing list: Arts Council
Credit cards: 01-930 9232. £1.50 cover.

SUNDAY 19 JUNE at 8 pm
Wigmore Hall
Wigmore, William (piano)
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Tel: Box office 01-935 214111. Mailing list: Arts Council
Credit cards: 01-930 9232. £1.50 cover.

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Tel: Box office 01-935 214111. Mailing list: Arts Council
Credit cards: 01-930 9232. £1.50 cover.

SUNDAY 26 JUNE at 8 pm
Wigmore Hall
Wigmore, William (piano)
Tickets from Wigmore Hall, 35 Wigmore St, W1
Tel: Box office 01-935 214111. Mailing list: Arts Council
Credit cards: 01-930 9232. £1.50 cover.

MONDAY 27 JUNE at 8 pm
Wigmore Hall
Wigmore, William (piano)
Tickets from Wigmore Hall, 35 Wigmore St, W1
Tel: Box office 01-935 214111. Mailing list: Arts Council
Credit cards: 01-930 9232. £1.50 cover.

TUESDAY 28 JUNE at 8 pm
Wigmore Hall
Wigmore, William (piano)
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Tel: Box office 01-935 214111. Mailing list: Arts Council
Credit cards: 01-930 9232. £1.50 cover.

WEDNESDAY 29 JUNE at 8 pm
Wigmore Hall
Wigmore, William (piano)
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Tel: Box office 01-935 214111. Mailing list: Arts Council
Credit cards: 01-930 9232. £1.50 cover.

THURSDAY 30 JUNE at 8 pm
Wigmore Hall
Wigmore, William (piano)
Tickets from Wigmore Hall, 35 Wigmore St, W1
Tel: Box office 01-935 214111. Mailing list: Arts Council
Credit cards: 01-930 9232. £1.50 cover.

FRIDAY 1 JUNE at 8 pm
Wigmore Hall
Wigmore, William (piano)
Tickets from Wigmore Hall, 35 Wigmore St, W1
Tel: Box office 01-935 214111. Mailing list: Arts Council
Credit cards: 01-930 9232. £1.50 cover.

SATURDAY 2 JUNE at 8 pm
Wigmore Hall
Wigmore, William (piano)

ATHLETICS

Time for Jones to show his ankles can stand the strain

the mountain experience. Others, their chief rival, the larger 990cc class, have been the more successful. Grant and Rob McEline, the latter's machine built on a steel frame.

Now, the 990cc class has a prize constrainters keep him away from the island this year, won last year's formula one race.

McEline's machine follows the formula one today. The favorites are Mick Bodiles and Trevor Bresow, both racing 700cc Yamaha-

will be the rider to watch on his 250cc Barrol. He holds the 250cc record, but that's on a Yamaha.

Con Law, last year's winner mounted on an EMcC, and in fact the 990cc class, is also a contender, certainly both be in contention.

On Wednesday there is a 350cc race for the first time since 1976. The bookies favor the 350cc with the classic and quite possible rerun of today's race.

هكذا من الأصل

THE WEEK AHEAD

Today

EXPLORING LONDON: Four walks organized by the Victorian Society start today with a tour of south London churches, led by Anthony Symonds; meet at St Peter's, Vauxhall (corner of Kennington Lane and Tyler's Street) 10am. Tomorrow: architectural delights of Brompton and South Kensington, meet outside Harrods, Knightsbridge, 2.30pm. Tues: Benlue's buildings in Hammersmith, meet West London Hospital, 6pm. Thurs: Ladbroke Estate, meet Holland Park Station, 6.30pm. Cost £1: tour notes supplied.

THE OAKS: The unlucky Barry Hills, who trained the horses which finished second and third in last year's race, will be hoping to go one better with either Cormorant Wood, ridden by Derby winner Lester Piggott, or Ski Sailing, with the American jockey Steve Cauthen. The race starts at 3pm and there will be live coverage from Epsom in ITV's *World of Sport*.

THE LEVIN INTERVIEWS: In the first of a new series, Bernard Levin talks to the violinist, Isaac Stern; others coming under his quizzical scrutiny include Sir Michael Edwards, V. S. Naipaul, Lord Neill, Sir Kenneth Cochrane, Sir Laurence Olivier, Sir Peter Medawar and Henry Moore. BBC2 8.50-9.20pm.

FOOTLIGHTS: A celebration of 100 years of the Cambridge Footlights, the oldest and most influential of Britain's university revue clubs. Among the famous Footlights "graduates" taking part in its programme of sketches and reminiscences are John Cleese, Bill Oddie, Jonathan Miller, David Frost, Germaine Greer, Jimmy Edwards and Richard Murdoch. BBC1 9.55-10.55pm.

AS YOU LIKE IT: The New Shakespeare Company brave the English summer with Richard Digby Day's production, headed by John Curran and Louise Jameson. Open Air Theatre, Regents Park, London NW1 (486 2431). Opens today. Previews June 4, Mon-Sat at 7.45pm; matinees Wed, Thurs and Sat at 2.30pm.

Tomorrow

DETROIT GRAND PRIZE: John Watson of Great Britain won this event last year and he could do with a repeat performance as he lies fifth in the drivers' world championship behind Alain Prost, Nelson Piquet, Patrick Tambay and the 1982 champion, Keke Rosberg; but the modified track should favour the turbo, which account for nearly half the entries. Highlights on BBC2, 11.35pm-12.15am.

THE KING MUST DIE: An adaptation, in 11 parts, of Mary Renault's historical novels, *The King Must Die* and *The Bull from the Sea*, following the story of Theseus, the legendary hero of ancient Greece, from his childhood to the period as hostage of King Minos and his years of kingship. A strong cast is headed by Gary Bond (as Theseus), Petra Markham, Malcolm Stoddard and Esmond Knight. Radio 4, 9.02-9.58pm.



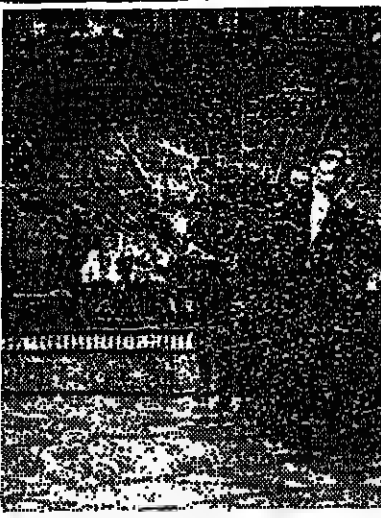
Monday

TRITON'S TREASURES: Mrs Elsie Tritton and her two husbands, Sir Louis Barron and Robert Tritton, with an unerring eye for quality bought seventeenth- and eighteenth-century furnishings and these decorate Godmersham Park in Kent, the house that once belonged to Jane Austen's brother and on which she modelled Mansfield Park. Christie's are selling the entire contents in a four-day sale starting today. Christie's at Godmersham Park (0227 730822), 11 am and 2.30 pm each day.

ALNWICK CASTLE: Auction of pictures, jewelry and antiques for the Northumbria Historic Churches Trust. There are also furnishings items with some collectors' pieces among the porcelain and silver. Sotheby's at Alnwick Castle, Northumberland (0665 603320), 11 am and 2 pm.

GOING DOWN: A print published in 1778 of the sinking in 1545 of the warship, *Mary Rose*, is included in a sale of British and Continental decorative and modern prints (estimate £100-£300). There is also a good selection of William Russell Flint limited edition glamour (£100-£500). Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (629 6602), 2 pm.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS: The world's leading players, including John McEnroe, Ivan Lendl, Jimmy Connors and Mark Edmondson, compete for prize money of £139,000 as they warm up for Wimbledon on the grass of The Queen's Club, London. Television coverage, on BBC1 and BBC2, starts on Thursday, from 2.35pm, the final is on Sunday.



Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe (Queen's Club, tomorrow) flank Frank and Peggy Spencer's dance team (See Come Dancing, Wed)

Tuesday

RAILWAY ART: The brass nameplate of the Sir Lancelot locomotive, a Southern Railway King Arthur Class engine, which was donated to Lord Tenyson on the locomotive's retirement, features in a sale today. Also railway literature, pictures, prints, posters, photographs, magazines and tickets. Christie's South Kensington, London SW7 (581 2231) 2pm.

HERZ SKOLIMOWSKI SEASON: A retrospective survey of the Polish director Skolimowski begins today with the comedy *Innocent Sorcerers*. Future attractions include *Barbaric* (June 14), *Le Dapert* (June 15) and the dazzling *Deep End* (June 17). National Film Theatre, South Bank, London SE1 (928 3232), until June 29.

FALKLAND SOUNDS: Play about the war in the South Atlantic (see Theatre, page 5) and 2.30 pm each day.

PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST AS A YOUNG DOG: The first stage production of Dylan Thomas' anthology of childhood memories, receiving its London premiere. Jonathan Petherbridge draws on 10 actors from Theatre Cymru to portray 55 characters. In his own adaptation, King's Head, 115 Upper Street, London W1 (226 1919). Previews from today, Mon-Sat at 8pm, dinner at 7pm. For a season.

HI-DE-HI: Stage premiere of the popular BBC sitcom, set in a holiday camp in 1959. Written by Jimmy Perry and David Croft, with Simon Cadell, Paul Shane, Ruth Madoc, Jeffrey Holland, and Ben Warriss making a guest appearance. Alexandra Theatre, Birmingham (021 843 1231). Today at 7.30pm June 8-11 at 6pm and 8.30pm. On tour.

Wednesday

HAROLD COHEN: Originally known as an abstract painter in Britain during the 1950s, Cohen moved to California in 1968 and has since been working largely with

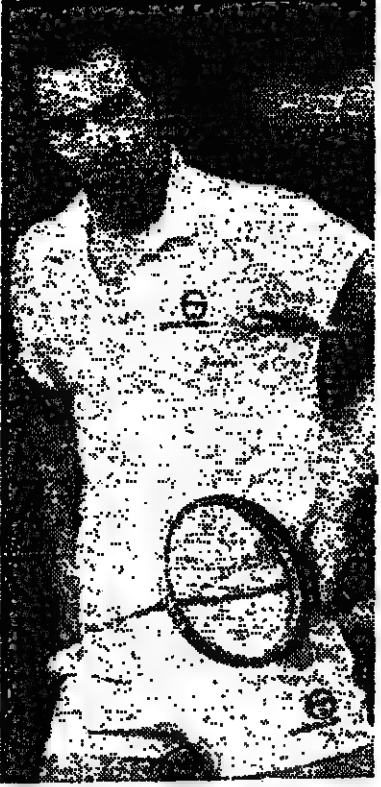
computers. This show gives some indication of how he does it: four computer-driven drawing machines make drawings while you watch, and there is a large painting based on computer-generated drawings. Funny, the results look quite human... Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (821 1313). Until July 24, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm.

INTERIORS OF THE EAST: All sorts of beauties such as might grace the cultivated oriental home in India, China, Japan or throughout Islam. The works range from Japanese furniture of great delicacy to Indian sculpture of moderate (but religious) idiosyncrasy, and there are recent discoveries such as the splendid bronze Fighting Cock from the Indian subcontinent period. Michael Goodrich, Colnaghi Oriental, 14 Old Bond Street, London W1 (408 3324). Until July 8, Mon-Fri 10am-6pm, Sat 10am-1pm.

BIRDS, BIRDS, BIRDS: A huge private collection of stuffed birds, some of them 140 years old, forms the basis of a sale of ornithological and other specimens. Meet the sooty albatross, black-tailed godwit, Slavonian grebe, ringed plover and friends (estimate £20-£500). Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (629 6602), noon.

PEER GYNT: A transfer from Stratford's *The Other Place*, in a translation from Ibsen by David Rudkin. Directed by Ron Daniels, with Derek Jacobi as Peer, Katy Beahan as Solveig, Jeffrey Dench as the Troll King and Derek Godfrey as the Buteon Moulder. The Pit, Barbican Centre (628 8793). Previews today at 7.30pm. Opens Thurs at 7pm.

COME DANCING: Returns for what, incredibly, is its thirty-third year as Scotland's and Home Counties South meet in the first heat of the inter-regional competition at the Guildhall, Preston. An additional feature for the new series is a nostalgia spot and in the first programme Barbara Miles and Maxwell Stuart, the world champions of 1924, dance the foxtrot BBC1, 10.45-11.35pm.



Thursday

THE GREAT KILIM SHOW: An extensive and ravishing selection of Near Eastern carpets/hangings of the nineteenth century, including another chance to see some classic examples first shown at the Whitechapel Art Gallery in 1977. David Black Oriental Carpets, 56 Portland Road, London W11 (727 2569). Until July 9, Mon-Sat 10 am-6 pm.

WORLD CUP CRICKET: In the opening matches of the Prudential World Cup, England play New Zealand at the Oval; West Indies face India at Old Trafford; Pakistan and Sri Lanka are in action at Swansea; and Australia take on Zimbabwe at Trent Bridge. The England match gets a ball-by-ball commentary on Radio 3 (medium wave) and extensive television coverage on BBC2 and BBC1, from 10.30 am.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS: A Grecoan harp made by Sebastian Erard of Great Marlborough Street, London, in c.1810 and a Gothic harp from the same firm of c.1650 are among the unusual offerings in Phillips' sale. There is also a German table zither of c.1910, an Italian mandoline of c.1900 and a treble concertina by Lachner & Co of London. Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (629 6602) 11 am.

HALLOWEEN IN SEASON OF THE WITCH: Tony Lee Wallace directs a new tale of events on October 31. With Tom Adams, Stacey Nelkin and Dan O'Hertley, 15, ABC Bayswater (229 4149); ABC Edgware Road (723 5901); ABC Fulham Road (370 2636); Classic Haymarket (839 1527); Classic Oxford Street (636 0310); Scene Leicester Square (439 4470).

MALOU: West German film, directed by Jeanne Marval, which won prizes at the Cannes, San Sebastian and Chicago film festivals. It concerns the possible loss of identity of a woman when she marries, seen through the eyes of Hannah (Grischa Huber) and her mother, Malou (Ingrid Caven). Cert 15. Gsta Bloomsbury (837 1177/8402).

OCTOPUSSY: The new James Bond film (see page 7).

HENRY VIII: The first Stratford production for 14 years of Shakespeare's late history play. Directed by Howard Davies, with Richard Griffiths, John Thaw, Gemma Jones, John Dicks, Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon (0789 295623). Previews from today at 7.30pm. Opens June 14 at 7pm. In repertory.

INNER VOICES: British premiere of a mystery black comedy by Eduardo de Filippo, author of *Saturday, Sunday*. Monday. Translated by N. F. Simpson, directed by Mike Ockrent, with Ralph Richardson and Michael Bryant. Lyttelton (928 2252). Previews from today, at 7.45pm. Opens June 16 at 7pm. In repertory.

THE GENERAL ELECTION: The polls close at 10pm and the first results should be in by midnight. Competing for your media coverage vote are David Dimbleby and Sir Robin Day on BBC1, Alastair Burnet on ITV, Brian Redhead and David Butler on Radio 4 - which claimed to be fastest with the results last time - and Jimmy Young on Radio 2.

NEARLY ITALIAN PAINTINGS: A loan show of paintings and works of art from Italy between 1300 and 1480, with particular emphasis on the use of gold grounds, which has been the major preoccupation of background research for the show. It is in aid of the Friends of the Fitzwilliam Museum, and brings from Cambridge a number of splendid and beautiful works seldom seen in London. Mathewson, 7/8 Mason's Yard, Duke Street, St James's, London SW1 (930 2437). Until July 22, Mon-Fri 10am-6pm.

ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL: Opens today with a programme of "domestic" music, featuring Peter Pears, John Shirley-Quirk, Stewart Bedford, Philip Ledger and Murray Perahia. Other events include Britten's *The Turn of the Screw* (already sold out) and *War Requiem*; a contemporary composers' concert conducted by Oliver Knussen; poetry readings; and films, including the seven for which Britten wrote music. Box office, High Street, Aldeburgh, Suffolk (072885 3543). To June 26.

Week following

June 11: Trooping the Colour. The Queen leaves Buckingham Palace at 10.40am for the ceremony at Horse Guards Parade which begins at 11am.

Air shows



The summer London air shows last month began a season of races which ends with the King's Cup in Yorkshire in September (see Gold writes).

Many races will be on the programmes of the numerous air displays throughout the country this summer. Air shows offer other attractions, too, and the list below (taken from the calendar published by *Flight International* and *Aeroplane Monthly*) is a selection of this month's highlights.

NEWCASTLE AIRPORT AIR RALLY: Until tomorrow, Woolsington, Northumbria (0632 86132/188447).

STRATHALLAN AIRFIELD AIR DAY: Tomorrow, Auchtermuchty, Perthshire (0746 3549). One of a number of displays this year at Strathallan Castle.

ROYAL NAVY OPEN DAY: June 11, Royal Naval Air Yard, Fleetlands, Gosport, Hants (0704 22351 ext 44831). Helicopter display at the Fleet Air Arm's maintenance and engineering base.

FLYING EVENING: June 11, Old Warden, Biggleswade, Beds (076727 289). Shuttleworth collection display.

RAF HALTON OPEN DAY: June 11, Halton, Bucks (0296 623535 ext 455). Home of the RAF's engineering recruits, who are trained on old jet fighters.

RAF CHURCH FENTON AIR DISPLAY: June 12 (Soldiers', Sailors' & Airmen's Families' Association, 01-222 9221 or 0937 834666 ext 284). Annual show at former fighter station in Yorkshire.

RAF COSFORD AIR DAY: June 12, Cosford, Wolverhampton, West Midlands (090272 2393 exts 210/353). Open day at the home of the RAF Museum aircraft not on view at Hendon.

CESSNA FLY-IN: June 12, Popham Air Centre, Hants (025675 733). Meeting of owners of all types of Cessna light aircraft.

RAF BRIZE NORTON OPEN DAY: June 18 (0993 842551). Inspection by the public of the RAF transport base in Oxfordshire from which aircraft were flown to the war in the Falklands.

DUXFORD AIR DISPLAY: June 19, Duxford Airfield, Cambs (Barnes Trust Association, 0223 82196). Annual display of new and old aircraft, including many from the Imperial War Museum collection.

Family Life

Funny? You really must be kidding

A friend of mine with a lot of style and almost as much money recently threw a disastrous children's party. The food and going-home presents, I gather, were excellent - but the entertained and hired at some expense, was a total flop. Dressed as a clown, with a full bag of tricks, he failed to raise a laugh. "I would have done better to have hired a video - which is what they wanted anyway," my friend said, "but I thought a clown would be more fun."

And that, according to a long-time researcher in children's television, "was her biggest mistake." Even among professionals it is all too common to find adults assuming they "know what children will find funny."

One entertainer who, somewhat to my surprise, seems to have the right touch is the character created by Michael Rosen in the Channel 4 comedy *Smarty* series. Dr Smarty is a character who, as viewers of the programme will know, Smarty is a complete idiot. He is created, says Rosen, almost as an afterthought: clowning around one day as the smart heck who never gets it right, he

found he was making a lot of people laugh and with very little rehearsal; the mad doctor had won a spot in the programme. The formula works on the printed page as well. His instructions as to what to do with your nose and mouth in the *Everyday Hero* book had a group of 10-year-olds falling into the instant Whip round my dinner table. "He isn't that funny," I protested. "Oh but he is," they chorused: "He's such an idiot!"

Which is what counts, according to the same group of children, others I canvassed, and my researcher friend. That, they explained, is why Everett and Clesse, the Goodies, Morcambe, the Two Ronnies, Tommy Cooper and (unanimous top vote) Freddie Starr are all brilliant - "because they're all such fools!"

We of course know otherwise - that comedians are frequently not funny in real life. Not all those mentioned would perform equally well "live" either for it is there that real "magic" counts. Next year my friend will, I suspect, know better and hire the video.

Judy Froshaug



Losing his grip: Michael Rosen clowns about as Dr Smarty pants

GROSVENOR HOUSE Great Room, Grosvenor House Hotel, Park Lane, London W1 (236 8875). June 10-13, 11am-8pm, except June 12, 11am-6pm. Admission £5. Important event in the antique calendar. Eight-five or so top-notch dealers (Mallett, Asprey, Spink) showing items vigorously vied to be at least 100 years old with few (allowed) exceptions.

GOLD AND SILVER EVENT Fine Art and Antiques Fair. Olympia, London, W14 (385 1200). Today, and June 8-11 11am-5pm daily, except last day, closing at 5pm. Admission £2.

Fairs

Forty-one exhibitors, six lectures daily. BRANCHING OUT. Linton Antiques Fair, Royal National Rose Society's gardens on the Watford/St Albans road (04630) (0582 25546/0462 34325). July 9, 10 10am-5pm both days. Admission July 9, £2.50, July 10 £2.20; parking £1. Marquee event sharing space and kudos with the Royal National Rose Society's annual Rose Festival Weekend (30,000 blooms). Thirty-five dealers, date limit 1930; "no rubbish, no repro". Refreshments, bar.

Mel Lewis

Chess

Fighting the cold war across the board

drawback of becoming interested in international chess that it is carried on in a precious and disorganized manner. For many years I voted much time and energy helping in the Aungkan task of drawing up reasonable rules for the conduct of world chess, struggling as well as I could against hyper-nationalism, racial prejudices, anti-semitism, persecution of minorities and, in particular, political tensions between communism and capitalism.

All this constituted a fascinating, if over-strenuous, way of life, and when, through pressure of work, I was impelled to withdraw from the fray, I felt it had been fortunate to gain such privileged insight into the way the world's affairs were conducted, and to have worked alongside such capable figures as the Folke Rogard, the Swedish president of FIDE, Bjork, the scientist and modest FIDE secretary, and Mikhail Botvinnik, the world chess champion.

The other pairing is between another Hungarian grandmaster, Zoltan Ribli, who beat the Philippine Eugenio Torre in the quarter-finals, and Vasily Smyslov, the veteran former world champion, who tied five-all with Robert Hubner, the West German, in his quarter-final match and was then fortunate enough to win through by the drawing of lots.

A fine example of Korchnoi's aggressive and dynamic play was the third game of his match with Lajos Portisch, the Hungarian grandmaster, at Bad Kissingen, in West Germany.

White: V. Korchnoi. Black: L. Portisch. English Opening. 1 P-QB4 P-QB4 2 N-K3 N-K3 3 B-N3 B-N3 4 P-K4 P-K4 5 P-QB4 P-QB4 6 P-K3 P-K3 7 B-N3 B-N3 8 P-K4 P-K4 9 P-QB4 P-QB4 10 N-K4 N-K4 11 P-QB4 P-QB4 12 P-K3 P-K3 13 B-N3 B-N3 14 P-K4 P-K4 15 P-QB4 P-QB4 16 N-K4 N-K4 17 P-K3 P-K3 18 B-N3 B-N3 19 P-K4 P-K4 20 N-K4 N-K4 21 P-QB4 P-QB4 22 P-K3 P-K3 23 B-N3 B-N3 24 P-K4 P-K4 25 P-QB4 P-QB4 26 N-K4 N-K4 27 P-K3 P-K3 28 B-N3 B-N3 29 P-K4 P-K4 30 N-K4 N-K4 31 P-QB4 P-QB4 32 P-K3 P-K3 33 B-N3 B-N3 34 P-K4 P-K4 35 P-QB4 P-QB4 36 N-K4 N-K4 37 P-K3 P-K3 38 B-N3 B-N3 39 P-K4 P-K4 40 N-K4 N-K4 41 P-QB4 P-QB4 42 P-K3 P-K3 43 B-N3 B-N3 44 P-K4 P-K4 45 P-QB4 P-QB4 46 N-K4 N-K4 47 P-K3 P-K3 48 B-N3 B-N3 49 P-K4 P-K4 50 N-K4 N-K4 51 P-QB4 P-QB4 52 P-K3 P-K3 53 B-N3 B-N3 54 P-K4 P-K4 55 P-QB4 P-QB4 56 N-K4 N-K4 57 P-K3 P-K3 58 B-N3 B-N3 59 P-K4 P-K4 60 N-K4 N-K4 61 P-QB4 P-QB4 62 P-K3 P-K3 63 B-N3 B-N3 64 P-K4 P-K4 65 P-QB4 P-QB4 66 N-K4 N-K4 67 P-K3 P-K3 68 B-N3 B-N3 69 P-K4 P-K4 70 N-K4 N-K4 71 P-QB4 P-QB4 72 P-K3 P-K3 73 B-N3 B-N3 74 P-K4 P-K4 75 P-QB4 P-QB4 76 N-K4 N-K4 77 P-K3 P-K3 78 B-N3 B-N3 79 P-K4 P-K4 80 N-K4 N-K4 81 P-QB4 P-QB4 82 P-K3 P-K3 83 B-N3 B-N3 84 P-K4 P-K4 85 P-QB4 P-QB4 86 N-K4 N-K4 87 P-K3 P-K3 88 B-N3 B-N3 89 P-K4 P-K4 90 N-K4 N-K4 91 P-QB4 P-QB4 92 P-K3 P-K3 93 B-N3 B-N3 94 P-K4 P-K4 95 P-QB4 P-QB4 96 N-K4 N-K4 97 P-K3 P-K3 98 B-N3 B-N3 99 P-K4 P-K4 100 N-K4 N-K4 101 P-QB4 P-QB4 102 P-K3 P-K3 103 B-N3 B-N3 104 P-K4 P-K4 105 P-QB4 P-QB4 106 N-K4 N-K4 107 P-K3 P-K3 108 B-N3 B-N3 109 P-K4 P-K4 110 N-K4 N-K4 111 P-QB4 P-QB4 112 P-K3 P-K3 113 B-N3 B-N3 114 P-K4 P-K4 115 P-QB4 P-QB4 116 N-K4 N-K4 117 P-K3 P-K3 118 B-N3 B-N3 119 P-K4 P-K4 120 N-K4 N-K4 121 P-QB4 P-QB4 122 P-K3 P-K3 123 B-N3 B-N3 124 P-K4 P-K4 125 P-QB4 P-QB4 126 N-K4 N-K4 127 P-K3 P-K3 128 B-N3 B-N3 129 P-K4 P-K4 130 N-K4 N-K4 131 P-QB4 P-QB4 132 P-K3 P-K3 133 B-N3 B-N3 134 P-K4 P-K4 135 P-QB4 P-QB4 136 N-K4 N-K4 137 P-K3 P-K3 138 B-N3 B-N3 139 P-K4 P-K4 140 N-K4 N-K4 141 P-QB4 P-QB4 142 P-K3 P-K3 143 B-N3 B-N3 144 P-K4 P-K4 145 P-QB4 P-QB4 146 N-K4 N-K4 147 P-K3 P-K3 148 B-N3 B-N3 149 P-K4 P-K4 150 N-K4 N-K4 151 P-QB4 P-QB4 152 P-K3 P-K3 153 B-N3 B-N3 154 P-K4 P-K4 155 P-QB4 P-QB4 156 N-K4 N-K4 157 P-K3 P-K3 158 B-N3 B-N3 159 P-K4 P-K4 160 N-K4 N-K4 161 P-QB4 P-QB4 162 P-K3 P-K3 163 B-N3 B-N3 164 P-K4 P-K4 165 P-QB4 P-QB4 166 N-K4 N-K4 167 P-K3 P-K3 168 B-N3 B-N3 169 P-K4 P-K4 170 N-K4 N-K4 171 P-QB4 P-QB4 172 P-K3 P-K3 173 B-N3 B-N3 174 P-K4 P-K4 175 P-QB4 P-QB4 176 N-K4 N-K4 177 P-K3 P-K3 178 B-N3 B-N3 179 P-K4 P-K4 180 N-K4 N-K4 181 P-QB4 P-QB4 182 P-K3 P-K3 183 B-N3 B-N3 184 P-K4 P-K4 185 P-QB4 P-QB4 186 N-K4 N-K4 187 P-K3 P-K3 188 B-N3 B-N3 189 P-K4 P-K4 190 N-K4 N-K4 191 P-QB4 P-QB4 192 P-K3 P-K3 193 B-N3 B-N3 194 P-K4 P-K4 195 P-QB4 P-QB4 196 N-K4 N-K4 197 P-K3 P-K3 198 B-N3 B-N3 199 P-K4 P-K4 200 N-K4 N-K4 201 P-QB4 P-QB4 202 P-K3 P-K3 203 B-N3 B-N3 204 P-K4 P-K4 205 P-QB4 P-QB4 206 N-K4 N-K4 207 P-K3 P-K3 208 B-N3 B-N3 209 P-K4 P-K4 210 N-K4 N-K4 211 P-QB4 P-QB4 212 P-K3 P-K3 213 B-N3 B-N3 214 P-K4 P-K4 215 P-QB4 P-QB4 216 N-K4 N-K4 217 P-K3 P-K3 218 B-N3 B-N3 219 P-K4 P-K4 220 N-K4 N-K4 221 P-QB4 P-QB4 222 P-K3 P-K3 223 B-N3 B-N3 224 P-K4 P-K4 225 P-QB4 P-QB4 226 N-K4 N-K4 227 P-K3 P-K3 228 B-N3 B-N3 229 P-K4 P-K4 230 N-K4 N-K4 231 P-QB4 P-QB4 232 P-K3 P-K3 233 B-N3 B-N3 234 P-K4 P-K4 235 P-QB4 P-QB4 236 N-K4 N-K4 237 P-K3 P-K3 238 B-N3 B-N3 239 P-K4 P-K4 240 N-K4 N-K4 241 P-QB4 P-QB4 242 P-K3 P-K3 243 B-N3 B-N3 244 P-K4 P-K4 245 P-QB4 P-QB4 246 N-K4 N-K4 247 P-K3 P-K3 248 B-N3 B-N3 249 P-K4 P-K4 250 N-K4 N-K4 251 P-QB4 P-QB4 252 P-K3 P-K3 253 B-N3 B-N3 254 P-K4 P-K4 255 P-QB4 P-QB4 256 N-K4 N-K4 257 P-K3 P-K3 258 B-N3 B-N3 259 P-K4 P-K4 260 N-K4 N-K4 261 P-QB4 P-QB4 262 P-K3 P-K3 263 B-N3 B-N3 264 P-K4 P-K4 265 P-QB4 P-QB4 266 N-K4 N-K4 267 P-K3 P-K3 268 B-N3 B-N3 269 P-K4 P-K4 270 N-K4 N-K4 271 P-QB4 P-QB4 272 P-K3 P-K3 273 B-N3 B-N3 274 P-K4 P-K4 275 P-QB4 P-QB4 276 N-K4 N-K4 277 P-K3 P-K3 278 B-N3 B-N3 279 P-K4 P-K4 280 N-K4 N-K4 281 P-QB4 P-QB4 282 P-K3 P-K3 283 B-N3 B-N3 284 P-K4 P-K4 285 P-QB4 P-QB4 286 N-K4 N-K4 287 P-K3 P-K3 288 B-N3 B-N3 289 P-K4 P-K4 290 N-K4 N-K4 291 P-QB4 P-QB4 292 P-K3 P-K3 293 B-N3 B-N3 294 P-K4 P-K4 295 P-QB4 P-QB4 296 N-K4 N-K4 297 P-K3 P-K3 298 B-N3 B-N3 299 P-K4 P-K4 300 N-K4 N-K4 301 P-QB4 P-QB4 302 P-K3 P-K3 303 B-N3 B-N3 304 P-K4 P-K4 305 P-QB4 P-QB4 306 N-K4 N-K4 307 P-K3 P-K3 308 B-N3 B-N3 309 P-K4 P-K4 310 N-K4 N-K4 311 P-QB4 P-QB4 312 P-K3 P-K3 313 B-N3 B-N3 314 P-K4 P-K4 315 P-QB4 P-QB4 316 N-K4 N-K4 317 P-K3 P-K3 318 B-N3 B-N3 319 P-K4 P-K4 320 N-K4 N-K4 321 P-QB4 P-QB4 322 P-K3 P-K3 323 B-N3 B-N3 324 P-K4 P-K4 325 P-QB4 P-QB4 326 N-K4 N-K4 327 P-K3 P-K3 328 B-N3 B-N3 329 P-K4 P-K4 330 N-K4 N-K4 331 P-QB4 P-QB4 332 P-K3 P-K3 333 B-N3 B-N3 334 P-K4 P-K4 335 P-QB4 P-QB4 336 N-K4 N-K4 337 P-K3 P-K3 338 B-N3 B-N3 339 P-K4 P-K4 340 N-K4 N-K4 341 P-QB4 P-QB4 342 P-K3 P-K3 343 B-N3 B-N3 344 P-K4 P-K4 345 P-QB4 P-QB4 346 N-K4 N-K4 347 P-K3 P-K3 348 B-N3 B-N3 349 P-K4 P-K4 350 N-K4 N-K4 351 P-QB4 P-QB4 352 P-K3 P-K3 353 B-N3 B-N3 354 P-K4 P-K4 355 P-QB4 P-QB4 356 N-K4 N-K4 357 P-K3 P-K3 358 B-N3 B-N3 359 P-K4 P-K4 360 N-K4 N-K4 361 P-QB4 P-QB4 362 P-K3 P-K3 363 B-N3 B-N3 364 P-K4 P-K4 365 P-QB4 P-QB4 366 N-K4 N-K4 367 P-K3 P-K3 368 B-N3 B-N3 369 P-K4 P-K4 370 N-K4 N-K4 371 P-QB4 P-QB4 372 P-K3 P-K3 373 B-N3 B-N3 374 P-K4 P-K4 375 P-QB4 P-QB4 376 N-K4 N-K4 377 P-K3 P-K3 378 B-N3 B-N3 379 P-K4 P-K4 380 N-K4 N-K4 381 P-QB4 P-QB4 382 P-K3 P-K3 383 B-N3 B-N3 384 P-K4 P-K4 385 P-QB4 P-QB4 386 N-K4 N-K4 387 P-K3 P-K3 388 B-N3 B-N3 389 P-K4 P-K4 390 N-K4 N-K4 391 P-QB4 P-QB4 392 P-K3 P-K3 393 B-N3 B-N3 394 P-K4 P-K4 395 P-QB4 P-QB4 396 N-K4 N-K4 397 P-K3 P-K3 398 B-N3 B-N3 399 P-K4 P-K4 400 N-K4 N-K4 401 P-QB4 P-QB4 402 P-K3 P-K3 403 B-N3 B-N3 404 P-K4 P-K4 405 P-QB4 P-QB4 406 N-K

Investment and Finance

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THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 698.4 down 0.3
DM 3.9800 down 0.0425
FF 11.9550 down 0.125
Yen 374.25 down 3.25

Dollar
Index 124.7 up 0.3
DM 2.5425 up 52 pts
Gold \$412.50
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold \$411.50
Sterling \$1.5650

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5650 down 1.85
cents
Index 85.7 down 1.1
DM 3.9800 down 0.0425
FF 11.9550 down 0.125
Yen 374.25 down 3.25

Dollar
Index 124.7 up 0.3
DM 2.5425 up 52 pts
Gold \$412.50
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold \$411.50
Sterling \$1.5650

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10
3 month interbank 10 1/4
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 1/2 = 9 1/2
3 month DM 5 1/2 = 5 1/2
3 month 14 1/2 = 14 1/2

ECOD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period April 6 to May 3,
1983 inclusive: 10.304 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Utd. Scientific 458 + 30p
Riley Leisure 171 + 5p
Sovryn Oil 224 + 17p
Flight Ref 895p + 14p
VWPLC 47p + 8p
Burmah Oil 157p - 6p
Laporte 256p - 12p

Renishaw is oversubscribed

Renishaw, a company which designs and makes high-tech precision measuring equipment, said yesterday that its offer for sale on the USM was subscribed 8.5 times at or above the minimum tender price of 80p per share. The company's shares were set at 150p per share, at which price it was covered 5.3 times by applications.

Applications for up to 1,000 shares have been allocated at 100 shares, and applications for over 1,000 shares at about 15.5 per cent, subject to a maximum of 250,000.

SATELLITES DEAL: Mats and Boeing Aerospace are to make and sell small space satellites worth about \$60m (£38m) Mats announced at the Paris Air Show.

CANAL EARNINGS: The Suez Canal will earn more than \$1.1bn (£705m) this year, an increase of \$210m over last year, according to the canal authority. The canal, along with oil exports, tourism and remittances from Egyptians working abroad, is one of Egypt's main sources of foreign exchange.

NEW BUSINESSES: Three cooperatives were launched in Derbyshire yesterday. The county council's Cooperative Development Agency gave financial assistance for a public repair unit for agricultural machinery in Chesterfield; a child-minding agency in Chesterfield; and a car-hire service in Glossop. They involve 13 new jobs.

ELECTRONICS START: Lyle Shipping has established, in London, a wholly-owned subsidiary called Lyle Electronics to handle the company's electronics and computer services industries. The new company, with a capital of £1m, will have a 60 per cent interest in Atlantic Instruments and a 20 per cent interest in Fortronic Information Systems.

TRADING OPTIMISM: Marshall S. Universal expects a significant rise in trading results for this year mainly from its paper and paper board manufacturing companies and motor retailing interests.

TAX DEFEAT: The Australian Government has been defeated in the Senate in Canberra over a Bill to recover A\$570m (£316m) in tax revenue lost under corporate tax avoidance schemes.

LOWER ORDERS: West German mechanical engineering orders fell 14 per cent in April compared with the same month last year, allowing for inflation. Orders from abroad fell a real 17 per cent, while domestic orders were down 9 per cent.

STEEL APPEAL: The European Commission has requested more detailed plans from EEC governments about plans for their steel industries, before it decides on further cuts in capacity to restore the industry to profit.

WALL STREET

Vanishing fears help Dow

New York (AP-Dow Jones) Stocks were steady yesterday with the Dow Jones industrial average up less than a point and advancing issues more than 6-10 ahead of declines in early trading which was moderate.

Most market analysts expected the Federal Reserve to report after yesterday close that the basic money supply was flat to down slightly.

Mr Robert Mintz, vice-president for research at Phillips Appel & Walden, said the market was down earlier this week on fears the Fed would tighten up and was up now because those fears were easing.

Mr Alan C. Lerner, senior vice-president of Bankers Trust, said money supply growth left the Fed with "no choice" but to tighten policy but he did not expect that to occur before the next meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee on July 12 and 13.

The Dow Jones industrial average was dragging in part because American Express was off 1 at 69 1/8. And Brokerage House issues were mixed. Some other blue chips were down with R. H. Macy off 1 1/2 at 52 1/2, Procter & Gamble off 1 1/2 at 48 1/2 and De Post off 1 1/2 at 48 1/2. Colgate was up 3 1/8 at 48 3/4. Baldwin United was off 1 at 12 5/8. General Motors gained 1 to 68 and Ford was off 5/8 at 40 7/8. U.S. Steel was off 1-8 at 25 1/2.

Setback for P&O bid defence

P&O's efforts to use the strategic implications for the merchant fleet to help block the £290m bid for Trafalgar House received a setback yesterday, when Trafalgar was told the takeover was not against the national interest.

Mr Bill Slater, the managing director of Cunard and a Trafalgar main board director, said the Department of Trade had confirmed this to him. It authorized Trafalgar to make a public statement saying "the takeover is acceptable provided the number of ships available to the Government and access to them is unchanged," said Mr Slater.

The Ministry of Defence said yesterday afternoon that it would leave the decisions to the trade department. It will not be making representations to the Office of Fair Trading.

The defence ministry was approached by the OFT 10 days ago when the bid was announced but said it was not the department's concern. The strategic implications of the bid have been constantly raised by P&O and form one of the main arguments for a referral by the OFT to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

P&O yesterday obtained an injunction to stop Trafalgar using its famous logo on bid documents. Thursday's offer document produced by Satchi & Satchi, showed the Trafalgar and P&O logos linked together. Trafalgar will reply to yesterday's "skull and crossbones" adverts from P&O with a series of its own next week. "It will be far more interesting than anything seen so far in the Tilling-BTR battle," said Mr Eric Parker, Trafalgar's managing director yesterday.

Safeway appeal to Fitch shareholders

By Our Financial Staff
Safeway Food Stores is making a last-minute attempt to block the proposed sale of Fitch Lovell's 100 Key Markets stores to Linfood Holdings.

Safeway appealed to Fitch Lovell shareholders last night to vote against the proposed deal at the extraordinary meeting called to decide on the sale next Thursday.

Mr David Bootle, a Safeway director, said it would be in the

By Michael Prest

Sterling's vulnerability to oil was underlined by the currency markets again yesterday when rumours that Nigeria had cut its crude price and that Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, might resign, sent the pound plunging.

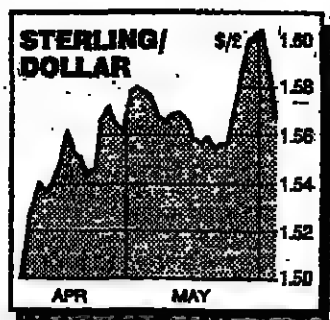
At one point it lost more than 3 cents against the US dollar to trade at \$1.5530, but denials of the rumours brought a recovery, and the pound ended the day at \$1.5650, a fall of 1.85 cents. The trade-weighted average, which measures sterling against its leading trading partners, lost 1.1 points to close at 85.7.

Currency analysts said the volatility of sterling was aggravated by foreign holders

who, concerned at reports that the Alliance had a better showing in the opinion polls, has sold pounds. A thin market also exaggerated trends.

Interest rate factors were less influential. Despite the continuing Wall Street concern over the American money supply figures, the view is gaining ground in London that US interest rates will not be raised, if that is avoidable.

But Mr Henry Kaufman, the influential chief economist of Salomon Brothers, the Wall Street investment bankers, was reported as saying in a speech to be delivered last night that US interest rates could become more volatile once the early



phase of the economic recovery was over. An imbalance between fiscal and monetary policy would cause the volatility, according to him.

In London, however, money market rates showed little concern at sterling's gyrations. For maturities of one to six

months they held steady at 10 1/4. But bids were under some pressure, perhaps, some analysts suggested, because institutions were fully invested and the market was short of cash. Shorts lost 1/4 and longs 1/8.

Gold held its ground as well, falling only \$1 to finish the day at \$412 an ounce.

But the election shadow enveloped equities which were also caught by traders balancing their books at the end of the fortnight's account. The FT index fell 0.3 to 698.4.

Nevertheless, currency analysts are already trying to plot sterling's course after the election. Mr Roger Bootle, economist at stockbrokers Capel-Care Myers, argued that part of yesterday's depreciation was

caused by profit-taking. "A lot of it was just betting on the election," he said.

But Mr David Morrison, currency analyst at stockbrokers Simon & Coates, did not think the pound was overbought against the dollar. He did feel, however, that a rate of DM3.9800, down fractionally on the day, was jeopardizing exports.

Mr Stephen Lewis, analyst at stockbrokers Phillips & Drew, agreed about the rate against the Deutsche Mark, and suggested that fears of inflation and wage settlements accelerating later in the year would prompt a government, particularly a Conservative administration, to keep the pound moderately overvalued.

City Comment

Time to take profits

Whatever the result of the election, the stock market is more likely to go down than up. The best possible news for shares (a Tory victory - but not overwhelming) is already discounted.

Anything else would send shares crashing down, and in the interim the market is marking time, with little business being done in the equity sector.

Gilt-edged trading is in the hands of the professionals, jockeying in and out on decimal points with an eye on the sterling/dollar exchange rate.

Trading in gilts apart, just about everyone who matters has taken a position which will not change much before the election result.

The inevitable exception to the rule is special situations: shareholders in Thomas Tilling, which include pension funds and insurance companies, are going to have to make up their minds on the BTR bid the day before the election. This takeover bid the biggest yet, is causing considerable last-minute agonizing among the institutions.

The advice to outside shareholders in Tilling must be to sell in the market on the cash alternative, and quickly.

That advice does not apply just to Tilling shareholders. At the moment the market is discounting everything that is good, and share prices are running ahead of any forecast economic recovery.

In a frothy equity market it is always a good idea to look for alternative investments. For the first time since the War, fixed-interest investments offer a real return of capital as opposed to rates which, although high, were below the rate of inflation.

Pound rallies to close at \$1.5650 after denials

Sterling plunges on rumours of crude oil price cut by Nigeria

By Michael Prest

Sterling's vulnerability to oil was underlined by the currency markets again yesterday when rumours that Nigeria had cut its crude price and that Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, might resign, sent the pound plunging.

At one point it lost more than 3 cents against the US dollar to trade at \$1.5530, but denials of the rumours brought a recovery, and the pound ended the day at \$1.5650, a fall of 1.85 cents. The trade-weighted average, which measures sterling against its leading trading partners, lost 1.1 points to close at 85.7.

Currency analysts said the volatility of sterling was aggravated by foreign holders

who, concerned at reports that the Alliance had a better showing in the opinion polls, has sold pounds. A thin market also exaggerated trends.

Interest rate factors were less influential. Despite the continuing Wall Street concern over the American money supply figures, the view is gaining ground in London that US interest rates will not be raised, if that is avoidable.

But Mr Henry Kaufman, the influential chief economist of Salomon Brothers, the Wall Street investment bankers, was reported as saying in a speech to be delivered last night that US interest rates could become more volatile once the early

Forgemasters hits JFB for £5m

By Andrew Corriell

Johnson & Firth Brown, the Sheffield specialist engineering group, yesterday reported dismal results for the six months to March 31. After taking into account a share of the losses in Sheffield Forgemasters, which was set up as a joint venture with the British Steel Corporation late last year, JFB made pre-tax losses of £5.7m against £3.9m at the same stage last year.

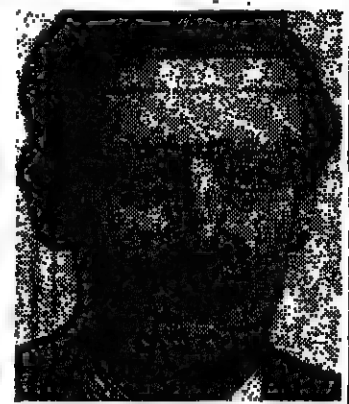
Turnover was sharply reduced to £50.5m, against £91.7m last time. The JFB board, whose chairman is J M Clay, recommended waiving payment of an interim dividend and to defer payment of the interim preference dividend due on March 31.

During the six months the group's steelmaking activities made trading profits of £434,000 against a £1.4m loss last time, and engineering made £844,000 trading profits against £1.2m.

However, interest charges of £1.8m on the group's huge borrowings coupled with £4.9m of losses, largely accrued from the costs of setting up Forgemasters, helped swing the results into the red.

Stripping out the costs of Forgemasters, the JFB group made trading profits of £1m, which turned into a loss of £800,000 when interest charges are included.

Orders for some of the group's largest subsidiaries, including those supplying the aerospace and vehicle industries, fell to low levels in the first quarter of the financial year, the board said.



Clay: Omitting interim dividend.

Burmah gives profit warning

By Our Financial Staff

Burmah Oil, whose shares price has been buoyed at record levels this year because of takeover bid speculation, warned shareholders yesterday that profits could fall this year.

Retiring chairman Sir Alastair Down, the retiring chairman, told the annual meeting that although some parts of the business had shown encouraging signs, "on balance, Burmah could not be confident this year of matching last year's profits."

The shares dropped 8p on the news but later recovered to close 6p lower at 157p. This year, the shares have changed hands at between 125p and 178p.

The warning will cause a number of stockbrokers to review their expectations. Phillips & Drew had been looking for £83.5m pretax profits in 1983 against £81m last year.

Sir Alastair said that in some markets, such as Australia and South Africa, the recession showed little signs of lifting.

He said that shipping was operating less profitably than last year, and there had been a fall in operating profit from exploration and production,

Fall in US jobless for third month

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Unemployment in the United States fell in May for the third consecutive month giving further evidence of the momentum of economic recovery.

The Labour Department said yesterday that the jobless rate dropped to 10.1 per cent from 10.2 per cent in April, bringing the total number of jobless to 11.19 million.

White House and administration officials welcomed the news as encouraging and a further sign that a strong economic recovery was underway.

The unemployment figures coincided with a report from retailers of strong sales last month, despite poor weather and only modest gains in other parts of the economy.

A survey of the largest retailers revealed that the 10 biggest department store chains increased sales ranging from 3.6 per cent to 23.6 per cent last month.

In addition, the commerce department reported that factories received increased orders for durable goods in April, which rose 3.8 per cent compared with March.

The strong gains in employment, growing consumer confidence led administration officials to predict that overall growth for this month and next could be about 5 per cent.

But a recent rise in American

interest rates and continued forecasts of huge federal budget deficits and a big surge in the American money supply remained obstacles.

Mr Martin Feldstein, the President's chief economic adviser, cited these developments as causes for concern within the administration.

Mr Feldstein, perhaps privy to the undisclosed decisions taken at last week's open market committee meeting of the US central bank, said the Administration was confident, however, that the Federal Reserve Board would move soon to reduce growth in the money supply.

He was the second administration official recently to hint that there would be a shift in Fed policy in response to too growth in the money supply.

At the Williamsburg economic summit, Mr Beryl Sprinkel, Under Secretary of the Treasury, said that the Fed was likely to rein in recent growth of the money supply.

But Mr Preston Martin, a high-level central bank official, countered these statements by indicating that the Fed's policy would remain unchanged to accommodate the recovery.

Among the more promising signs in last month's unemployment results were strong gains in total employment.

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BONUS OFFER

Water shortage could cut off power

Threat to S African gold mines

By Our Financial Staff

South Africa's prolonged drought, which has already caused food shortages and unemployment in black rural areas, could force cuts in electricity production, threatening output from the nation's mines.

The mining industry, particularly the gold mines, is a huge consumer of electricity and is almost completely dependent for power on the government Electricity Supply Commission. But Eskom has recently asked the mines what would happen if power supplies were reduced by 10, 30 or 50 per cent.

Eskom's generating capacity is heavily concentrated on the extensive coalfields of the eastern Transvaal. But the area has little water and so the power plants' cooling towers have to be supplied from elsewhere. The problem now, however, is that water in rivers and reservoirs has fallen dangerously low and

in some cases is almost below the level of the cooling tower intakes.

In a desperate attempt to alleviate the shortage, engineers are spending 50m rand (£9.4m) on building a series of weirs on the Vaal River, itself only half full. It is hoped that the weirs will back the water up to the Grootdraai Dam, whence it can be pumped through a new pipeline to the power stations.

But this will take time and it is now the dry season. Very little rain falls before September or October, and after a drought which has lasted for four years and is believed to be the worst in two centuries, nobody can say whether the rains will be sufficient.

The mining industry, already nervous about a gold price hovering around \$400 an ounce, is therefore bracing itself for an electricity cut. Less electricity should not immediately affect

employment in the industry, but it could well mean lower production and poor profits during this and the next quarter.

Consumption of electricity and water by the mines has tended to grow in recent years. In 1981 an average of 920 kilowatt hours of electricity and 9.04 tonnes of water were required to produce a single ounce of gold.

The gold mines, which contribute about half of the republic's foreign exchange earnings, need electricity because they operate at great depths, are air-conditioned, use tools and machinery driven by electricity-powered air compressors, and crush massive quantities of rock. Each mine also has to house as many as 30,000 workers.

At the moment the mines do not know whether supplies to all would be cut by the same amount.

FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

Home loans

Inflationary snag in index-link scheme

Index-linked home loans at around 3 to 4 per cent should be available soon from Nationwide Building Society, the third largest in the country.

Buyers will pay only 3 to 4 per cent interest on their mortgage, but the debt will be linked to the retail prices index and will increase in line with inflation. This could reduce the initial cost of a £10,000 loan from £71.60 a month to around 40 a month.

The drawback is that if inflation runs ahead of house prices, a borrower could find that the loan becomes greater than the value of the house.

There is a little doubt about the technicalities of index-linked loans and this is due to be tested in the courts in two months. If it goes well, index-linked loans could be on offer almost immediately after that.

The aim is to help first-time buyers who have difficulty affording a conventional repayment loan, though index-linked loans are likely to be available only on a very limited scale.

However, all the big societies are watching Nationwide's progress with interest, and have similar schemes on the shelf ready to be brought into action as soon as the test case is out of the way.

How does the scheme work? The borrower raises a loan of say £10,000 at 4 per cent. The interest rate is fixed for the term, and in the first year repayments before tax relief work out at £53.90 a month compared with £51.90 under a conventional repayment loan.

At the end of the first year the debt will stand at £9,760. Assuming that there has been 0 per cent inflation over the year, the debt is then increased by 10 per cent to £10,766 and repayments rise by 10 per cent to £58.80. If inflation continues at 10 per cent a year the position after five years is that the borrower owes just under £12,750 and monthly repayments have risen to £78.30.

The danger is that house prices will not keep pace with inflation and that the debt will eventually overtake the value of the house. To avoid this, the societies, which are looking at ways of solving the problem, may be obliged to advance a smaller proportion of the purchase price - perhaps only 60 per cent - when they would be able to lend up to 100 per cent under a conventional loan.

One possibility is some form of indemnity insurance though, in order to help the families for which the scheme is designed, the premium would have to be borrowed along with the loan to buy the house.

Another possible alternative is some form of guarantee, and with this in mind, Nationwide expects its first index-linked loans to go to Housing Association tenants.

Cash back cheque

The 10,000 people who bank with Hoare & Co are being offered special concessions on cheque cashing facilities. The bank is offering to reimburse the 50p payable when their customers cash cheques at branches of other banks.

Hoare has only two branches and its customers can already cash cheques without charge at branches of Williams & Glyn's Bank.

Choose your cash

Royal Bank of Canada has obtained a Stock Exchange quota for its Cayman Islands-based International Commercials Fund. The fund offers a choice of currencies - American and Canadian dollars, sterling, Swiss francs, Deutsche marks and Japanese Yen - and is designed for individuals and companies.

Building income

Bristol & West Building Society has introduced a high interest monthly income account which pays 1 per cent above the ordinary share rate for investments of £1,000 or more.

This at present amounts to 7.25 per

cent net, equivalent to 10.36 per cent gross for basic rate taxpayers. Examples of monthly income are:

| Amount invested | Monthly income |
|-----------------|----------------|
| £1,000 | £5.05 |
| £5,000 | £25.21 |
| £10,000 | £50.42 |
| £20,000 | £100.84 |

Withdrawals are subject to two calendar months' notice without penalty. If the account goes below £1,000, the balance is transferred to a fully paid share account.

Helping hand

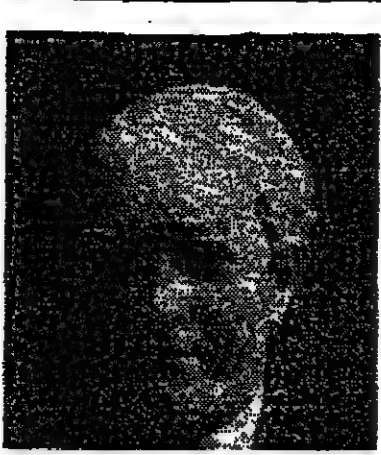
A leading building society is launching a mortgage fund designed for elderly and handicapped people. Anglia Building Society says: "Disabled people are too often allocated purpose-built council homes which can be away from areas they know." Money will be available for home alterations or for buying homes.

Higher interest

The Woolwich Building Society has increased the interest rate payable for monthly income shares by 0.75 per cent to 7 per cent. This premium over the basic share rate is variable and, in real terms, means that for every £1,000 invested, the monthly income will rise from £5.21 to £5.53. The maximum investment in Woolwich Savings Plan Accounts has also been increased from £100 to £250 a month (£200 to £500 for joint accounts).

Take the money

General view of the pundits is that a little profit-taking in British shares or unit trusts might be a wise move. Lloyds Bank unit trust review says: "The market will be nervously studying the Lloyds polls ahead of the general election and



Alan Cumming, chief general manager of the Woolwich

How to be a boss

If you are unemployed, under 25 and would like to be your own boss, a new book *Work for Yourself* may be just what you need to get started. The book gives practical advice based on the experiences of 16 young people who have set up in business, combined study with part-time work or found a good way of surviving without paid employment.

Work for Yourself sponsored by Shell UK, is published by the National Extension College at £3.25.

Unit trusts

Transatlantic funds outshine the rest

The overseas funds are still sparking for unit trust investors, but this month all the stars are in the west. Of the top 10 performers over the five months since January, five are American specialists, two are European and the rest are international with a strong transatlantic content.

Almost all the high-flying American funds have a substantial exposure to high technology companies. GT US & General, a consistent performer over several years (it is number one over 12 months, 24 months and 48 months), is about 40 per cent invested in technology companies, in areas such as communications and defence.

Enthusiastic managers

There are also big holdings in drug companies, fast food chains and other service industries. Jonathan Custance Baker, a director of GT Unit Managers, is still very optimistic about the performance of this fund, and reckons that it will continue to produce high growth for some time to come.

The best is over

The European funds have benefited from the boom in the bourses over the past six months, but the best is probably now over. Jonathan Custance Baker says the prices have risen to reflect both general factors (such as the way in which European governments now seem prepared to follow their US and British counterparts in tackling inflation), and particular changes (such as the election of a new government in Germany). "There are still attractive opportunities for

PRESENT VALUE OF £100 invested over five months to June 1

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| GT European | 157.30 |
| GT US & General | 152.20 |
| FBI & Target Small Companies | 144.30 |
| Mercury American Growth | 142.80 |
| New C&T America | 142.00 |
| Henderson European | 140.50 |
| Aitken Hume American Technology | 140.00 |
| Aitken Hume Energy & Resources | 138.80 |
| Bridge Int. Recovery | 137.90 |
| M & G American Recovery | 137.80 |

Source: Planned Savings Statistics

investment in Europe," he says, but the rate of growth is expected to be "much more steady".

Completely rejigged

Roughly 60 per cent of the fund is now invested in smaller companies - not necessarily new technology companies - in the US. "Being a new fund we were 100 per cent liquid at exactly the right time," says Bob McDougall of FFI. He recognizes that the fund will be hard put to produce that sort of performance from now on. "But there are still very attractive opportunities in the US."

Aitken Hume Energy & Resources is not a new fund, but it has been completely rejigged since Aitken Hume took its management over from the Key Group in April 1982. It is invested in basic resource, commodity and oil stocks: a high risk, high reward area, though Aitken Hume says it makes a point of spreading the investments widely (there are approximately 40 of them, in a fund worth only £1.1m), and managing them actively.

Adrienne Gleeson

Party lines and your money

HOW THE PARTIES STAND

| | Labour | Alliance | Conservative |
|-------------------------|--|---|---|
| Mortgages | Higher rate tax relief phased out | Higher rate tax relief abolished | Raise threshold from £25,000 to £30,000 |
| Child Benefit | plus £2 index linked | plus 1.50 (extra for single parents) | Maintain the real value |
| State Pensions | plus £1.45 single pensioner plus £2.25 married couple, as per £10 married couple (not immediately) | plus £1.50 single pensioner plus £2.50 married couple (not immediately) | Maintain real value |
| Christmas Bonus | £20 | | Guarantee to continue £10 |
| Pensions Earnings Limit | Raise the limit (£57 currently) | Ensure pensioners can earn without losing pension | Eventual abolition |
| National Insurance | Payable on all earnings | Raise upper earnings limit from £235 to £315 | |
| Income Tax | Increase higher rates increase real value of personal allowances Phase out married man's allowance | Increase higher rates cut back on indexation of personal allowances Phase out married man's allowance | High priority for improving personal tax allow, and cutting rates of tax improve tax treatment of married women |
| Other taxes | Action on family trusts children's inv. income New annual wealth tax | | Lowering taxes on capital and savings |
| Rates | Water rate rebate scheme | Eventual replacement of rates by local income tax | Limit rate increases |

and integration of the tax and benefit scheme has been completed - a task which is considered to take anything from five to ten years.

It would also increase child benefits by £1.50 a week with additional increases for one parent families. This would be paid for, by phasing out the married man's allowance, cutting back on the indexation of personal allowances, and lowering the thresholds for higher rates of tax.

Labour proposals for an extra £2 on child benefit and £1.45 and £2.25 extra for single and married pensioners respectively look comparatively modest. The party would pay for these benefit increases by phasing out the married man's allowance and raising higher rates of tax.

In fairness to both Labour and the Alliance, the proposal to phase out the allowance is part of a wider scheme to towards separate taxation of husband and wife. Separate taxation would mean that higher rate taxes

would not bite so heavily on married couples where the wife has investment income.

By comparison, Conservative proposals though bland and unexciting, look a more attractive package for taxpayers.

Little is promised in terms of increases except that benefits will remain their buying power. The Conservatives say: "We shall continue to protect retirement pensions and other linked long-term benefits against rising prices". On the other hand, there are no plans to increase taxation and there is a commitment to "further improvements in allowances and lower rates of income tax".

The Conservative manifesto is unspecific preferring to rely on the Government's track record. Council tenants are promised the "right to buy" on a shared ownership basis and there is a commitment to reform the divorce laws "to offer further protection to children and secure fairer financial arrangements when a marriage ends".

On the other hand, the Labour manifesto which is by far the most detailed, contains a multitude of specific measures that will alarm some voters.

Proposals that will send many a "don't know" into the

arms of the Conservative Party include the abolition of private employment agencies, the ending of solicitors' conveyancing monopoly, the withdrawal of charitable status and all tax advantages from private schools and the phasing out of boarding school fees allowances for Government personnel.

Some of Labour's more appealing proposals are an increase in the maternity grant to £100 and the death grant to £200. A 12-month rent freeze is promised council-tenants, and there will be moves to reduce the working week and bring retirement down to a common pension age of 60.

Pensioners are promised help with heating costs with a new fuel allowance and half-price off-peak fares nationwide. There are proposals to introduce a £10 a week blindness allowance as a first step towards a new cash benefit for the disabled and a commitment to "ensure students are given adequate financial support".

Student trainees in full-time education are promised a £25 a week benefit. The downside is a substantial increase in taxation, including the introduction of a wealth tax.

Like the Conservative manifesto, the Alliance's offering is

relatively vague and short on specifics. The most radical proposal affecting family income are the plans to integrate the social security benefit system with taxation - an idea initially proposed by the Conservatives and the replacement of rates by local income tax.

Pensioners are promised a twice-yearly uprating of pensions and the abolition of standing charges for gas, electricity and telephone.

The death grant would be increased to £250 "for those on lesser means". Unemployment and sickness benefit gets a 3 per cent uprating and there is a promise to change the rules so that people are not forced to spend redundancy money before qualifying for supplementary benefit.

A new system of educational maintenance allowances for children who stay on at school or in full-time training or education is promised. Council tenants would retain the right to buy and the elderly are promised help with house repairs.

So far as taxpayers are concerned, the proposals of Labour and the Alliance to pay for higher benefits with increased taxation will appeal to none but the deeply public spirited. Taxation is already running at an effective basic rate of about 40 per cent, if National Insurance contributions are taken into account, and there can be little enthusiasm for shouldering an even greater burden.

Labour is promising a great deal to those dependent on State benefits, but with little explanation of how the bill will be paid other than by increased taxation. However dull and unexciting the Conservative proposals sound, "the Government's role is to keep inflation down and offer real incentives for enterprise. Only if we create wealth can we continue to do justice to the old and the sick and disabled. It is economic success which will provide the surest guarantee of help for those who need it most" - it does have the merit of common sense.

Next Thursday will reveal whether the "carry on as before" approach of Mrs Thatcher has greater appeal than the more radical proposals of the opposition parties.

Lorna Bourke

Base Lending Rates

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| ABN Bank | 10 % |
| Barclays | 10 % |
| BCCI | 10 % |
| Consolidated Crds | 10 % |
| C. Hoare & Co | 10 % |
| Lloyds Bank | 10 % |
| Midland Bank | 10 % |
| Nat Westminster | 10 % |
| TSB | 10 % |
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| | Year to 31 March 1983 | Year to 31 March 1982 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Investments at Valuation | £95,528,079 | £75,469,827 |
| Total Assets less Current Liabilities | £95,458,946 | £73,814,880 |
| Ordinary 25p Shares in Issue | 52,741,829 | 52,741,829 |
| Asset Value per Share | 164.85p | 124.60p |
| Revenue available for Ordinary Shareholders | £2,050,527 | £1,501,675 |
| Earnings per Ordinary Share | 3.89p | 3.61p |
| Ordinary Dividend (Net) | 3.8p | 3.58p |

"This Annual Report is of special significance as it marks the seventy-fifth anniversary of the formation of The Scottish Northern Investment Trust. Limited on 4 February 1908 and I would draw your attention to page 22 of this Report where the Company's record of growth over the seventy-five years since its incorporation is set out in five year bands."

Chairman

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What it will do is this. It will guide you through the "do's" and "don't's" of investment and tax planning. It will lead you to those markets around the world which are on the move. And it will pinpoint how you can capitalise on these movements.

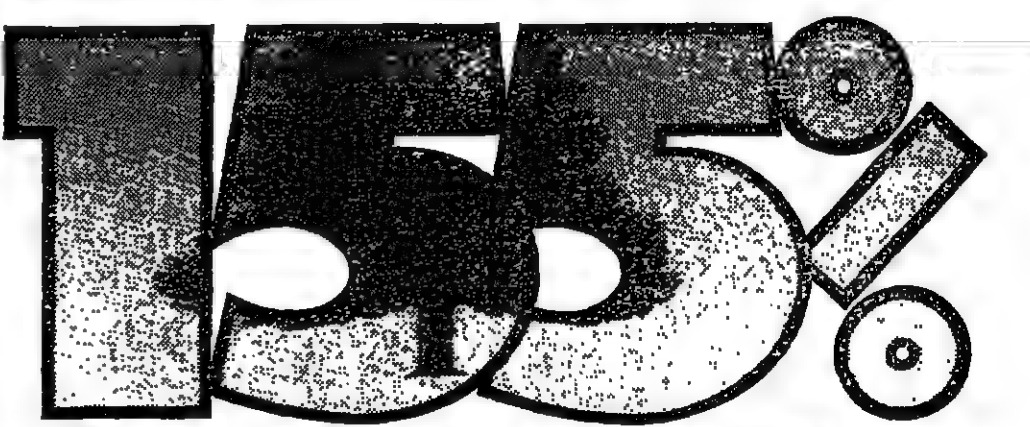
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MARKET REPORT by Andrew Cornelius

Dealers wait for election

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings begin, Monday. Dealings end, June 17. Contango Day, June 20. Settlement Day, June 27.

Oil and Britain have 20 per cent share.

BP shares closed up 4p at 388p. Shell closed up 6p at 210p. Sovereign was also up 17p to 224p, and Shell followed the trend to close up 10p at 536p.

However, British Oil shares tumbled after the recent bid speculation because of gloomy remarks from the company at the annual meeting about current trading. The shares slid 7p to 156p.

BTR continued its recent heavy buying of Thomas Tilling shares, taking another 2.9 million shares in the market, about 1 per cent of the share capital, at the bid price of 225p. This latest buying brings BTR's stake in Tilling to 26.3 per cent. Tilling shares were unmoved on the activity at 226p, and BTR shares were down 2p at 424p.

The market has lost none of its appetite for the glut of new issues, particularly on the USM.

The offer for sale by Renishaw, precision engineering instruments manufacturer, of 2.8 million shares was oversubscribed 8½ times. A striking price of 150p per share was fixed against the minimum tender price of 80p. Dealers estimated that £13m was chasing the issue ahead on

scribed, with investors looking for one million more shares than were available. Dealings in the shares began next Wednesday, with applicants for fewer than 10,000 shares receiving their full allotment and larger subscribers gaining just over half the shares they want.

Elsewhere, United Scientific continued to benefit from its new European systems venture with the shares rising 35p to 453p, while Micro Business Systems, was up by 19p to 337p in response to the launch of its new personal computers division.

Associated Newspapers also continued to gain ground on the back of speculation that it will benefit from a possible flotation of the Reuters news agency. Associated's shares were up by 12p to 315p.

Habitat Mothercare also continued its strong rise since the announcement of a 25 per cent profits hike on Thursday.

with the shares closing up 10p to 295p.

Westland, the helicopters company, also jumped 3p to 144p ahead of next week's interim figures. Analysts are looking for pretax profits of about £12m, nearly double those achieved at the same stage last year.

Flight Refuelling also remained in favour, leaping a further 14p to 305p. But former market favourite Jackson Exploration was down 7p at 142p after disappointing results and further consideration of the failure to make headway on drilling prospects.

London and Liverpool Trust was down 12p at 130p as support from the shares continues to wane in the wake of the uneasy prospects for the company's pub video Telejector screens.

Shares of P&O, which is the takeover target for Trafalgar House, eased by 5p to 197p on fears that the bid will be referred to the Monopolies Commission for investigation.

Bank shares were also easy as the pound weakened, with Barclays Bank down 5p at 478p and Lloyds Bank down 7p at 548p.

1982/83 High/Low Stock

Price Chg % Yield

BRITISH FUNDS

| 1982/83 | High | Low | Stock | Price | Chg | % | Yield |
|---------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|
| 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 |
| 1002 | 1002 | 1002 | 1002 | 1002 | 1002 | 1002 | 1002 |
| 1003 | 1003 | 1003 | 1003 | 1003 | 1003 | 1003 | 1003 |
| 1004 | 1004 | 1004 | 1004 | 1004 | 1004 | 1004 | 1004 |
| 1005 | 1005 | 1005 | 1005 | 1005 | 1005 | 1005 | 1005 |
| 1006 | 1006 | 1006 | 1006 | 1006 | 1006 | 1006 | 1006 |
| 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 |
| 1008 | 1008 | 1008 | 1008 | 1008 | 1008 | 1008 | 1008 |
| 1009 | 1009 | 1009 | 1009 | 1009 | 1009 | 1009 | 1009 |
| 1010 | 1010 | 1010 | 1010 | 1010 | 1010 | 1010 | 1010 |
| 1011 | 1011 | 1011 | 1011 | 1011 | 1011 | 1011 | 1011 |
| 1012 | 1012 | 1012 | 1012 | 1012 | 1012 | 1012 | 1012 |
| 1013 | 1013 | 1013 | 1013 | 1013 | 1013 | 1013 | 1013 |
| 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 |
| 1015 | 1015 | 1015 | 1015 | 1015 | 1015 | 1015 | 1015 |
| 1016 | 1016 | 1016 | 1016 | 1016 | 1016 | 1016 | 1016 |
| 1017 | 1017 | 1017 | 1017 | 1017 | 1017 | 1017 | 1017 |
| 1018 | 1018 | 1018 | 1018 | 1018 | 1018 | 1018 | 1018 |
| 1019 | 1019 | 1019 | 1019 | 1019 | 1019 | 1019 | 1019 |
| 1020 | 1020 | 1020 | 1020 | 1020 | 1020 | 1020 | 1020 |

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

| 1982/83 | High | Low | Stock | Price | Chg | % | Yield |
|---------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|
| 1021 | 1021 | 1021 | 1021 | 1021 | 1021 | 1021 | 1021 |
| 1022 | 1022 | 1022 | 1022 | 1022 | 1022 | 1022 | 1022 |
| 1023 | 1023 | 1023 | 1023 | 1023 | 1023 | 1023 | 1023 |
| 1024 | 1024 | 1024 | 1024 | 1024 | 1024 | 1024 | 1024 |
| 1025 | 1025 | 1025 | 1025 | 1025 | 1025 | 1025 | 1025 |
| 1026 | 1026 | 1026 | 1026 | 1026 | 1026 | 1026 | 1026 |
| 1027 | 1027 | 1027 | 1027 | 1027 | 1027 | 1027 | 1027 |
| 1028 | 1028 | 1028 | 1028 | 1028 | 1028 | 1028 | 1028 |
| 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 | 1029 |
| 1030 | 1030 | 1030 | 1030 | 1030 | 1030 | 1030 | 1030 |
| 1031 | 1031 | 1031 | 1031 | 1031 | 1031 | 1031 | 1031 |
| 1032 | 1032 | 1032 | 1032 | 1032 | 1032 | 1032 | 1032 |
| 1033 | 1033 | 1033 | 1033 | 1033 | 1033 | 1033 | 1033 |
| 1034 | 1034 | 1034 | 1034 | 1034 | 1034 | 1034 | 1034 |
| 1035 | 1035 | 1035 | 1035 | 1035 | 1035 | 1035 | 1035 |
| 1036 | 1036 | 1036 | 1036 | 1036 | 1036 | 1036 | 1036 |
| 1037 | 1037 | 1037 | 1037 | 1037 | 1037 | 1037 | 1037 |
| 1038 | 1038 | 1038 | 1038 | 1038 | 1038 | 1038 | 1038 |
| 1039 | 1039 | 1039 | 1039 | 1039 | 1039 | 1039 | 1039 |
| 1040 | 1040 | 1040 | 1040 | 1040 | 1040 | 1040 | 1040 |

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

| 1982/83 | High | Low | Stock | Price | Chg | % | Yield |
|---------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|
| 1041 | 1041 | 1041 | 1041 | 1041 | 1041 | 1041 | 1041 |
| 1042 | 1042 | 1042 | 1042 | 1042 | 1042 | 1042 | 1042 |
| 1043 | 1043 | 1043 | 1043 | 1043 | 1043 | 1043 | 1043 |
| 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 |
| 1045 | 1045 | 1045 | 1045 | 1045 | 1045 | 1045 | 1045 |
| 1046 | 1046 | 1046 | 1046 | 1046 | 1046 | 1046 | 1046 |
| 1047 | 1047 | 1047 | 1047 | 1047 | 1047 | 1047 | 1047 |
| 1048 | 1048 | 1048 | 1048 | 1048 | 1048 | 1048 | 1048 |
| 1049 | 1049 | 1049 | 1049 | 1049 | 1049 | 1049 | 1049 |
| 1050 | 1050 | 1050 | 1050 | 1050 | 1050 | 1050 | 1050 |
| 1051 | 1051 | 1051 | 1051 | 1051 | 1051 | 1051 | 1051 |
| 1052 | 1052 | 1052 | 1052 | 1052 | 1052 | 1052 | 1052 |
| 1053 | 1053 | 1053 | 1053 | 1053 | 1053 | 1053 | 1053 |
| 1054 | 1054 | 1054 | 1054 | 1054 | 1054 | 1054 | 1054 |
| 1055 | 1055 | 1055 | 1055 | 1055 | 1055 | 1055 | 1055 |
| 1056 | 1056 | 1056 | 1056 | 1056 | 1056 | 1056 | 1056 |
| 1057 | 1057 | 1057 | 1057 | 1057 | 1057 | 1057 | 1057 |
| 1058 | 1058 | 1058 | 1058 | 1058 | 1058 | 1058 | 1058 |
| 1059 | 1059 | 1059 | 1059 | 1059 | 1059 | 1059 | 1059 |
| 1060 | 1060 | 1060 | 1060 | 1060 | 1060 | 1060 | 1060 |

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

| 1982/83 | High | Low | Stock | Price | Chg | % | Yield |
|---------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|
| 1061 | 1061 | 1061 | 1061 | 1061 | 1061 | 1061 | 1061 |
| 1062 | 1062 | 1062 | 1062 | 1062 | 1062 | 1062 | 1062 |
| 1063 | 1063 | 1063 | 1063 | 1063 | 1063 | 1063 | 1063 |
| 1064 | 1064 | 1064 | 1064 | 1064 | 1064 | 1064 | 1064 |
| 1065 | 1065 | 1065 | 1065 | 1065 | 1065 | 1065 | 1065 |
| 1066 | 1066 | 1066 | 1066 | 1066 | 1066 | 1066 | 1066 |
| 1067 | 1067 | 1067 | 1067 | 1067 | 1067 | 1067 | 1067 |
| 1068 | 1068 | 1068 | 1068 | 1068 | 1068 | 1068 | 1068 |
| 1069 | 1069 | 1069 | 1069 | 1069 | 1069 | 1069 | 1069 |
| 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 |
| 1071 | 1071 | 1071 | 1071 | 1071 | 1071 | 1071 | 1071 |
| 1072 | 1072 | 1072 | 1072 | 1072 | 1072 | 1072 | 1072 |
| 1073 | 1073 | 1073 | 1073 | 1073 | 1073 | 1073 | 1073 |
| 1074 | 1074 | 1074 | 1074 | 1074 | 1074 | 1074 | 1074 |
| 1075 | 1075 | 1075 | 1075 | 1075 | 1075 | 1075 | 1075 |
| 1076 | 1076 | 1076 | 1076 | 1076 | 1076 | 1076 | 1076 |
| 1077 | 1077 | 1077 | 1077 | 1077 | 1077 | 1077 | 1077 |
| 1078 | 1078 | 1078 | 1078 | 1078 | 1078 | 1078 | 1078 |
| 1079 | 1079 | 1079 | 1079 | 1079 | 1079 | 1079 | 1079 |
| 1080 | 1080 | 1080 | 1080 | 1080 | 1080 | 1080 | 1080 |

DOLLAR STOCKS

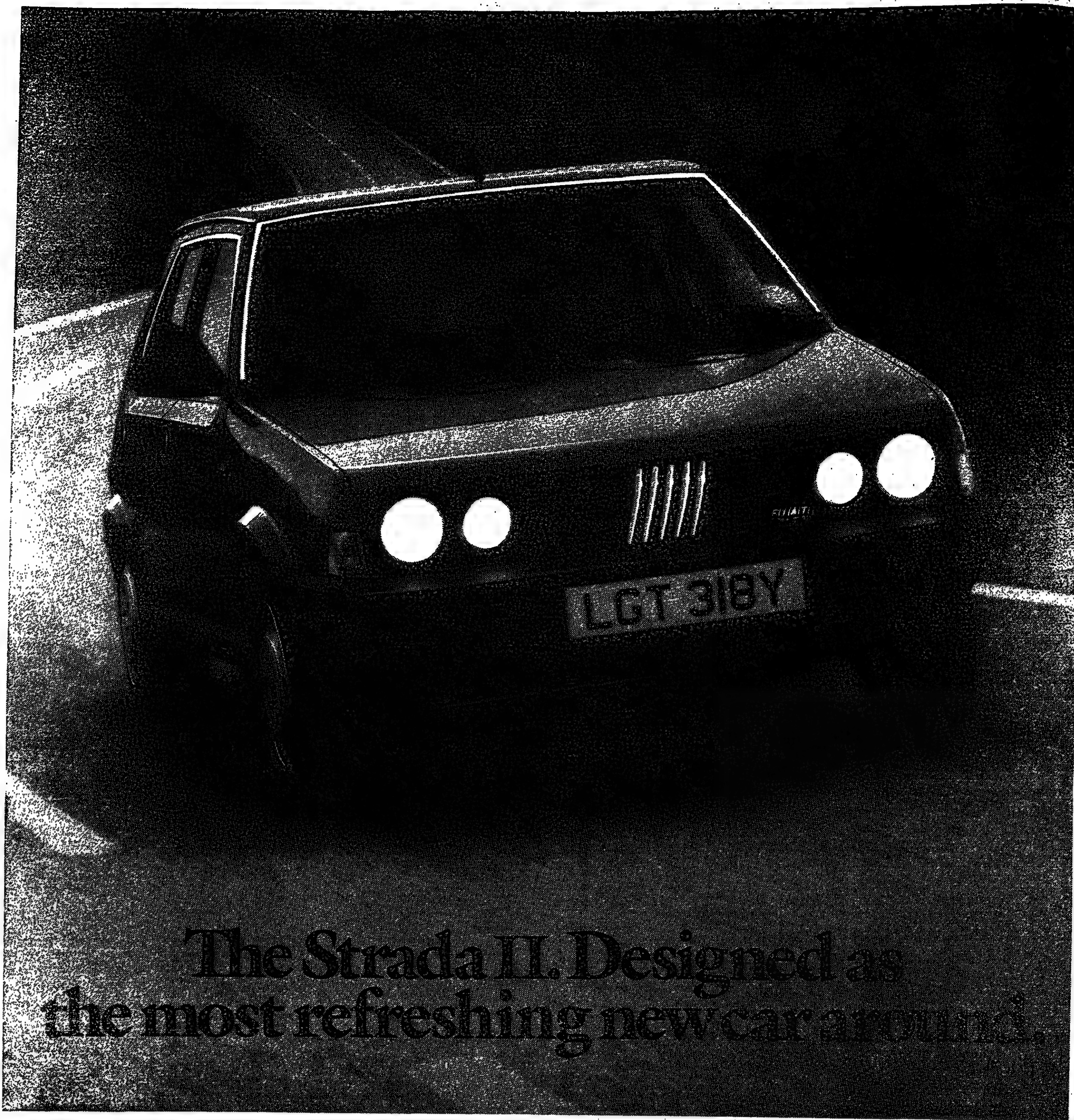
| 1982/83 | High | Low | Stock | Price | Chg | % | Yield |
|---------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|
| 1081 | 1081 | 1081 | 1081 | 1081 | 1081 | 1081 | 1081 |
| 1082 | 1082 | 1082 | 1082 | 1082 | 1082 | 1082 | 1082 |
| 1083 | 1083 | 1083 | 1083 | 1083 | 1083 | 1083 | 1083 |
| 1084 | 1084 | 1084 | 1084 | 1084 | 1084 | 1084 | 1084 |
| 1085 | 1085 | 1085 | 1085 | 1085 | 1085 | 1085 | 1085 |
| 1086 | 1086 | 1086 | 1086 | 1086 | 1086 | 1086 | 1086 |
| 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 | 1087 |
| 1088 | 1088 | 1088 | 1088 | 1088 | 1088 | 1088 | 1088 |
| 1089 | 1089 | 1089 | 1089 | 1089 | 1089 | 1089 | 1089 |
| 1090 | 1090 | 1090 | 1090 | 1090 | 1090 | 1090 | 1090 |
| 1091 | 1091 | 1091 | 1091 | 1091 | 1091 | 1091 | 1091 |
| 1092 | 1092 | 1092 | 1092 | 1092 | 1092 | 1092 | 1092 |
| 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 | 1093 |
| 1094 | 1094 | 1094 | 1094 | 1094 | 1094 | 1094 | 1094 |
| 1095 | 1095 | 1095 | 1095 | 1095 | 1095 | 1095 | 1095 |
| 1096 | 1096 | 1096 | 1096 | 1096 | 1096 | 1096 | 1096 |
| 1097 | 1097 | 1097 | 1097 | 1097 | 1097 | 1097 | 1097 |
| 1098 | 1098 | 1098 | 1098 | 1098 | 1098 | 1098 | 1098 |
| 1099 | 1099 | 1099 | 1099 | 1099 | 1099 | 1099 | 1099 |
| 1100 | 1100 | 1100 | 1100 | 1100 | 1100 | 1100 | 1100 |

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

| 1982/83 | High | Low | Stock | Price | Chg | % | Yield |
|---------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|
| 1101 | 1101 | 1101 | 1101 | 1101 | 1101 | 1101 | 1101 |
| 1102 | 1102 | 1102 | 1102 | 1102 | 1102 | 1102 | 1102 |
| 1103 | 1103 | 1103 | 1103 | 1103 | 1103 | 1103 | 1103 |
| 1104 | 1104 | 1104 | 1104 | 1104 | 1104 | 1104 | 1104 |
| 1105 | 1105 | 1105 | 1105 | 1105 | 1105 | 1105 | 1105 |
| 1106 | 1106 | 1106 | 1106 | 1106 | 1106 | 1106 | 1106 |
| 1107 | 1107 | 1107 | 1107 | 1107 | 1107 | 1107 | 1107 |
| 1108 | 1108 | 1108 | 1108 | 1108 | 1108 | 1108 | 1108 |
| 1109 | 1109 | 1109 | 1109 | 1109 | 1109 | 1109 | 1109 |
| 1110 | 1110 | 1110 | 1110 | 1110 | 1110 | 1110 | 1110 |
| 1111 | 1111 | 1111 | 1111 | 1111 | 1111 | 1111 | 1111 |
| 1112 | 1112 | 1112 | 1112 | 1112 | 1112 | 1112 | 1112 |
| 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 |
| 1114 | 1114 | 1114 | 1114 | 1114 | 1114 | 1114 | 1114 |
| 1115 | 1115 | 1115 | 1115 | 1115 | 1115 | 1115 | 1115 |
| 1116 | 1116 | 1116 | 1116 | 1116 | 1116 | 1116 | 1116 |
| 1117 | 1117 | 1117 | 1117 | 1117 | 1117 | 1117 | 1117 |
| 1118 | 1118 | 1118 | 1118 | 1118 | 1118 | 1118 | 1118 |
| 1119 | 1119 | 1119 | 1119 | 1119 | 1119 | 1119 | 1119 |
| 1120 | 1120 | 1120 | 1120 | 1120 | 1120 | 1120 | 1120 |

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

| REWERIES AND DISTILLERIES | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| 1982/83 | High | Low | Stock | Price | Chg | % | Yield | | |
| 1121 | 1121 | 1121 | 1121 | 1121 | 1121 | 1121 | 1121 | 1121 | 1121 |
| 1122 | 1122 | 1122 | 1122 | 1122 | 1122 | 1122 | 1122 | 1122 | 1122 |
| 1123 | 1123 | 1123 | 1123 | 1123 | 1123 | 1123 | 1123 | 1123 | 1123 |
| 1124 | 1124 | 1124 | 1124 | 1124 | 1124 | 1124 | 1124 | 1124 | 1124 |
| 1125 | 1125 | 1125 | 1125 | 1125 | 1125 | 1125 | 1125 | 1125 | 1125 |
| 1126 | 1126 | 1126 | 1126 | 1126 | 1126 | 1126 | 1126 | 1126 | 1126 |
| 1127 | 1127 | 1127 | 1127 | 1127 | 1127 | 1127 | 1127 | 1127 | 1127 |
| 1128 | 1128 | 1128 | 1128 | 1128 | 1128 | 1128 | 1128 | 1128 | 1128 |
| 1129 | 1129 | 1129 | 1129 | 1129 | 1129 | 1129 | 1129 | 1129 | 1129 |
| 1130 | 1130 | 1130 | 1130 | 1130 | 1130 | 1130 | 1130 | 1130 | 1130 |
| 1131 | 1131 | 1131 | 1131 | 1131 | 1131 | 1131 | 1131 | 1131 | 1131 |
| 1132 | 1132 | 1132 | 1132 | 1132 | 1132 | 1132 | 1132 | 1132 | 1132 |
| 1133 | 1133 | 1133 | 1133 | 1133 | 1133 | 1133 | 1133 | 1133 | 1133 |
| 1134 | 1134 | 1134 | 1134 | 1134 | 1134 | 1134 | 1134 | 1134 | 1134 |
| 1135 | 1135 | 1135 | 1135 | 1135 | 1135 | 1135 | 1135 | 1135 | 1135 |
| 1136 | 1136 | 1136 | 1136 | 1136 | 1136 | 1136 | 1136 | 1136 | 1136 |
| 1137 | 1137 | 1137 | 1137 | 1137 | 1137 | 1137 | 1137 | 1137 | 1137 |
| 1138 | 1138 | 1138 | 1138 | 1138 | 1138 | 1138 | 1138 | 1138 | 1138 |
| 1139 | 1139 | 1139 | 1139 | 1139 | 1139 | 1139 | 1139 | 1139 | 1139 |
| 1140 | 1140 | 1140 | 1140 | 1140 | 1140 | 1140 | 1140 | 1140 | 1140 |
| 1141 | 1141 | 1141 | 1141 | 1141 | 1141 | 1141 | 1141 | 1141 | 1141 |
| 1142 | 1142 | 1142 | 1142 | 1142 | 1142 | 1142 | 1142 | 1142 | 1142 |
| 1143 | 1143 | 1143 | 1143 | 1143 | 1143 | 1143 | 1143 | 1143 | 1143 |
| 1144 | 1144 | 1144 | 1144 | 1144 | 1144 | 1144 | 1144 | 1144 | 1144 |
| 1145 | 1145 | 1145 | 1145 | 1145 | 1145 | 1145 | 1145 | 1145 | 1145 |
| 1146 | 1146 | 1146 | 1146 | 1146 | 1146 | 1146 | 1146 | 1146 | 1146 |
| 1147 | 1147 | 1147 | 1147 | 1147 | 1147 | 1147 | 1147 | 1147 | 1147 |
| 1148 | 1148 | 1148 | 1148 | 1148 | 1148 | 1148 | 1148 | 1148 | 1148 |
| 1149 | 1149 | 1149 | 1149 | 1149 | 1149 | 1149 | 1149 | 1149 | 1149 |
| 1150 | 1150 | 1150 | 1150 | 1150 | 1150 | 1150 | 1150 | 1150 | 1150 |
| 1151 | 1151 | 1151 | 1151 | 1151 | 1151 | 1151 | 1151 | 1151 | 1151 |
| 1152 | 1152 | 1152 | 1152 | 1152 | 1152 | 1152 | 1152 | 1152 | 1152 |
| 1153 | 1153 | 1153 | 1153 | 1153 | 1153 | 1153 | 1153 | 1153 | 1153 |
| 1154 | 1154 | 1154 | 1154 | 1154 | 1154 | 1154 | 1154 | 1154 | 1154 |
| 1155 | 1155 | 1155 | 1155 | 1155 | 1155 | 1155 | 1155 | 1155 | 1155 |
| 1156 | 1156 | 1156 | 1156 | 1156 | 1156 | 1156 | 1156 | 1156 | 1156 |
| 1157 | 1157 | 1157 | 1157 | 1157 | 1157 | 1157 | 1157 | 1157 | 1157 |
| 1158 | 1158 | 1158 | 1158 | 1158 | 1158 | 1158 | 1158 | 1158 | 1158 |
| 1159 | 1159 | 1159 | 1159 | 1159 | 1159 | 1159 | 1159 | 1159 | 1159 |
| 1160 | 1160 | 1160 | 1160 | 1160 | 1160 | 1160 | 1160 | 1160 | 1160 |
| 1161 | 1161 | 1161 | 1161 | 1161 | 1161 | 1161 | 1161 | 1161 | 1161 |
| 1162 | 1162 | 1162 | 1162 | 1162 | 1162 | 1162 | 1162 | 1162 | 1162 |
| 1163 | 1163 | 1163 | 1163 | 1163 | 1163 | 1163 | 1163 | 1163 | 1163 |
| 1164 | 1164 | 1164 | 1164 | 1164 | 1164 | 1164 | 1164 | 1164 | 1164 |
| 1165 | 1165 | 1165 | 1165 | 1165 | 1165 | 1165 | 1165 | 1165 | 1165 |
| 1166 | 1166 | 1166 | 1166 | 1166 | 1166 | 1166 | 1166 | 1166 | 1166 |
| 1167 | 1167 | 1167 | 1167 | 1167 | 1167 | 1167 | 1167 | 1167 | 1167 |
| 1168 | 1168 | 1168 | 1168 | 1168 | 1168 | 1168 | 1168 | 1168 | 1168 |
| 1169 | 1169 | 1169 | 1169 | 1169 | 1169 | 1169 | 1169 | 1169 | 1169 |
| 1170 | 1170 | 1170 | 1170 | 1170 | 1170 | 1170 | 1170 | 1170 | 1170 |
| 1171 | 1171 | 1171 | 1171 | 1171 | 1171 | 1171 | 1171 | 1171 | 1171 |
| 1172 | 1172 | 1172 | 1172 | 1172 | 1172 | 1172 | 1172 | 1172 | 1172 |
| 1173 | 1173 | 1173 | 1173 | 1173 | 1173 | 1173 | 1173 | 1173 | 1173 |
| 1174 | 1174 | 1174 | 1174 | 1174 | 1174 | 1174 | 1174 | 1174 | 1174 |
| 1175 | 1175 | 1175 | 1175 | 1175 | 1175 | 1175 | 1175 | 1175 | 1175 |
| 1176 | 1176 | 1176 | 1176 | 1176 | 1176 | 1176 | 1176 | 1176 | 1176 |
| 1177 | 1177 | 1177 | 1177 | 1177 | 1177 | 1177 | 1177 | 1177 | 1177 |
| 1178 | 1178 | 1178 | 1178 | 1178 | 1178 | 1178 | 1178 | 1178 | 1178 |
| 1179 | 1179 | 1179 | 1179 | 1179 | 1179 | 1179 | 1179 | 1179 | 1179 |
| 1180 | 1180 | 1180 | 1180 | 1180 | 1180 | 1180 | 1180 | 1180 | 1180 |
| 1181 | 1181 | 1181 | 1181 | 1181 | 1181 | 1181 | 1181 | 1181 | 1181 |
| 1182 | 1182 | 1182 | 1182 | 1182 | 1182 | 1182 | 1182 | 1182 | 1182 |
| 1183 | 1183 | 1183 | 1183 | 1183 | 1183 | 1183 | 1183 | 1183 | 1183 |
| 1184 | 1184 | 1184 | 1184 | 1184 | 1184 | 1184 | 1184 | 1184 | 1184 |
| 1185 | 1185 | 1185 | 1185 | 1185 | 1185 | 1185 | 1185 | 1185 | 1185 |
| 1186 | 1186 | 1186 | 1186 | 1186 | 1186 | 1186 | 1186 | 1186 | 1186 |
| 1187 | 1187 | 1187 | 1187 | 1187 | 1187 | 1187 | 1187 | 1187 | 1187 |
| 1188 | 1188 | 1188 | 1188 | 1188 | 1188 | 1188 | 1188 | 1188 | 1188 |
| 1189 | 1189 | 1189 | 1189 | 1189 | 1189 | 1189 | 1189 | 1189 | 1189 |
| 1190 | 1190 | 1190 | 1190 | 1190 | 1190 | 1190 | 1190 | 1190 | 1190 |
| 1191 | 1191 | 1191 | 1191 | 1191 | 1191 | 1191 | 1191 | 1191 | 1191 |
| 1192 | 1192 | 1192 | 1192 | 1192 | 1192 | 1192 | 1192 | 1192 | 1192 |
| 1193 | 1193 | 1193 | 1193 | 1193 | 1193 | 1193 | 1193 | 1193 | 1193 |
| 1194 | 1194 | 1194 | 1194 | 1194 | 1194 | 1194 | 1194 | 1194 | 1194 |
| 1195 | 1195 | 1195 | 1195 | 1195 | 1195 | 1195 | 1195 | 1195 | 1195 |
| 1196 | 1196 | 1196 | 1196 | 1196 | 1196 | 1196 | 1196 | 1196 | 1196 |
| 1197 | 1197 | 1197 | 1197 | 1197 | 1197 | 1197 | 1197 | 1197 | 1197 |
| 1198 | 1198 | 1198 | 1198 | 1198 | 1198 | 1198 | 1198 | 1198 | 1198 |
| 1199 | 1199 | 1199 | 1199 | 1199 | 1199 | 1199 | 1199 | 1199 | 1199 |
| 1200 | 1200 | 1200 | 1200 | 1200 | 1200 | 1200 | 1200 | 1200 | 1200 |



The Strada II. Designed as the most refreshing new car around.

The new Strada II is a car full of refreshing changes.

Higher performance – with better economy.

Aerodynamic styling – with a smoother ride.

Responsive handling – with greater comfort.

Fiat have redesigned the Strada in over 100 telling ways. Sitting behind the wheel, the first breath of fresh air comes from the powerful new ventilation system.

It can direct a cool breeze to your face, but warm air to your feet.

It can even change the air twice a minute, which led CAR magazine to remark, "Make sure your seat belt is tight before opting for the maximum settings."

The next thing you'll notice is the quiet comfort of the interior.

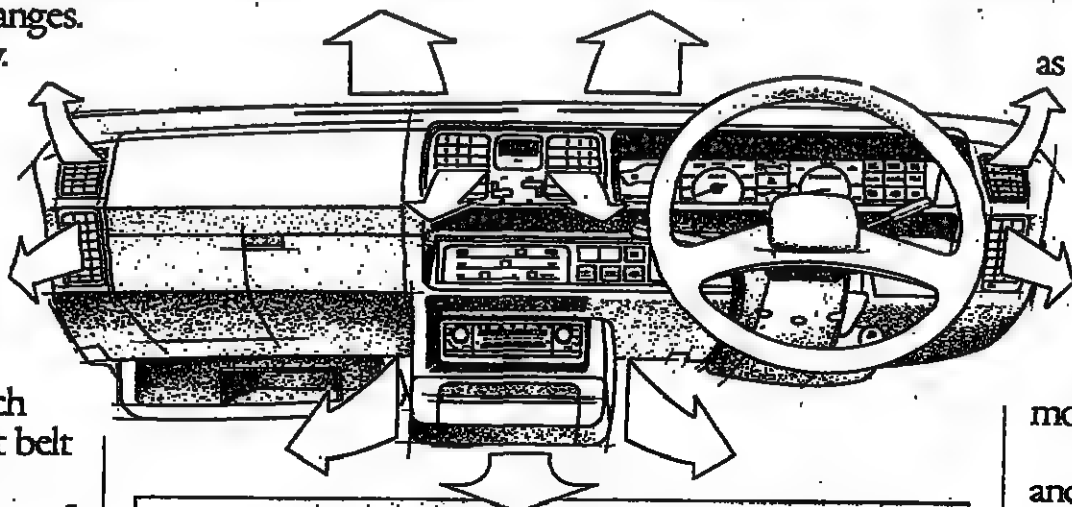
The entire passenger compartment is insulated from engine noise by a double bulkhead.

The new suspension gives a smoother, quieter ride, with lighter steering.

The fascia has been restyled for clear, modern simplicity. And the new seats are ergonomically designed for better anatomical support.

But out on the road, the difference really comes to life. The Strada II gives both higher performance and better economy.

Aerodynamic refinements such as the 'airflow'



NEW FASCIA II-OUTLET VENTILATION SYSTEM.
3-SPEED FAN, SEPARATE HEATED AND FRESH AIR.
14,000 CU. FT. OF AIR PER HOUR AT 62 mph.

radiator grille and smooth bonnet have reduced the drag factor by 10%.

Fiat engineers have applied new technology to reduce unnecessary weight. The wheels are made of special steel alloy, the radiator of aluminium. Even the battery is 40% lighter.

The front-wheel-drive, overhead-cam engine and 5-speed* gearbox have been considerably improved in efficiency, with greater torque at low revs.

And the result? The 85 Super in the photograph, as an example, will top 100mph.

Yet it also delivers 52.3mpg (constant 56mph).

The Strada II is also a very safe car, with a strengthened rigid passenger cell and higher impact absorption in the crumple zone.

And a very reliable car, manufactured with pinpoint accuracy by the advanced 'Robogate' system that Fiat introduced to the world.

The Strada II range gives you a wider choice of models, including the new Energy Saver.

This uses higher compression, electronic ignition and fuel cut-off to give 56.5mpg (constant 56mph) and 38.2mpg on the urban cycle.

See your Fiat dealer about a test drive. You'll find the new Strada II is a car that makes sense with style.

And that really is a refreshing change.

Prices from £3,990.

THE NEW STRADA II TECHNOLOGY COMES TO LIFE

FIAT

*85 SUPER ILLUSTRATED. 9-OUTLET SYSTEM ON OTHER MODELS. *4-SPEED GEARBOX ON STRADA II 60. STRADA II RANGE PRICES FROM £3,990 TO £5,860. MODEL ILLUSTRATED STRADA II 85 SUPER £5,260. PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS AND INCLUDE ONE YEAR'S FREE MOTORING MEMBERSHIP WITH THE RAC, BUT EXCLUDES DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES. OFFICIAL FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES: STRADA II 85 SUPER CONSTANT 56mpg 52.3mpg (5.4L/100km); CONSTANT 75mph 35.2mpg (7.4L/100km); URBAN CYCLE 30.7mpg (9.2L/100km); STRADA II 60 ES CONSTANT 56mpg 56.5mpg (5.0L/100km); CONSTANT 75mph 42.8mpg (6.6L/100km); URBAN CYCLE 38.2mpg (7.4L/100km). FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE WRITE TO: FIAT INFORMATION SERVICE, DEPT 17/2/6/S, PO BOX 151, LONDON E15 2HE

PERSONAL COLUMNS

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS
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THE TIMES
 1, The Times Building
 1, Strand, London WC2R 0AH
 or by telephone to 01-837 3331 or 01-837 3333

Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 5.00pm, Monday to Friday, on Saturday between 9.00am and 12.00pm. For publication the following day, please by 1.30pm.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc. on Court and Social Pages. Announcements can be accepted by telephone.

ABIDE IN ME, and I in you. As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, abide in the vine: so must we abide in the Son.

BIRTHS

BALFOUR—On May 1983, to Andrew and Linda, a son, James. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.05.19.

BULL—On Tuesday, May 31st, to Lindsay and Stephen, a son, James. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.05.31.

CARTER—On June 2nd, to Mary and John, a daughter, Victoria. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.06.02.

DE CLERMONT—On May 26th, to Jane and Stephen, a daughter, Victoria. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.05.26.

FALK—On May 31st, to Sally and David, a son, James. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.05.31.

GILLIBRAND—On May 28th, to Felicity and Peter, a daughter, Victoria. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.05.28.

GOODMAN—On May 10th, to Sally and David, a son, James. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.05.10.

LACE—On June 1st, to Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, a daughter, Victoria. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.06.01.

MOORE—On May 31st, 1983, to Catherine and John, a son, James. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.05.31.

NORRIS—On May 31st, to Gillian and Peter, a daughter, Victoria. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.05.31.

ROBERTS—On May 31st, to Valerie and John, a son, James. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.05.31.

SINGLETON—On June 3rd, to the London Hospital, a son, James. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.06.03.

STRANGE—On May 27th, to Sally and David, a son, James. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.05.27.

WESTGATE—On May 27th, to Sally and David, a son, James. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.05.27.

BIRTHDAYS

MAMMA—Her 10th birthday, on June 4th, 1983. A happy birthday to her from all the family.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY dear Jack, sincere of his wishes and many happy returns of the day.

SUZIE ANGLAND is 10 years old today.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

BUCHANAN—On June 4th, 1983, to Mr. and Mrs. James Buchanan, who were married on June 4th, 1933. A happy golden wedding to them from all the family.

DEATHS

BAILLIE—On Wednesday, 4th May, 1983, Arthur Robert Baillie, dearly loved husband of Mrs. Baillie, died at his home, 10, St. John's Road, Glasgow. He was 68 years of age. Buried in Glasgow. Family notice.

BRAIDLEY—On June 1st, Caroline Braidley, wife of Mr. Braidley, died at her home, 10, St. John's Road, Glasgow. She was 68 years of age. Buried in Glasgow. Family notice.

COWARD—In Kew Hospital on Wednesday, June 1st, 1983, Ronald Coward, 82 years, the devoted husband of Mrs. Coward, died at his home, 10, St. John's Road, Glasgow. He was 82 years of age. Buried in Glasgow. Family notice.

DANIEL—On May 31st, 1983, Daniel, 31st, died at his home, 10, St. John's Road, Glasgow. He was 31 years of age. Buried in Glasgow. Family notice.

HAMMOND—On June 2nd, 1983, Hammond, 31st, died at his home, 10, St. John's Road, Glasgow. He was 31 years of age. Buried in Glasgow. Family notice.

MEPPERS—On June 2nd, 1983, Meppers, 31st, died at his home, 10, St. John's Road, Glasgow. He was 31 years of age. Buried in Glasgow. Family notice.

JACKSON—On May 30th, 1983, Jackson, 31st, died at his home, 10, St. John's Road, Glasgow. He was 31 years of age. Buried in Glasgow. Family notice.

KNIGHT—On May 30th, 1983, Knight, 31st, died at his home, 10, St. John's Road, Glasgow. He was 31 years of age. Buried in Glasgow. Family notice.

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PERKINS—On June 3rd, 1983, Perkins, 31st, died at his home, 10, St. John's Road, Glasgow. He was 31 years of age. Buried in Glasgow. Family notice.

STREETER—On June 1st, 1983, Streeter, 31st, died at his home, 10, St. John's Road, Glasgow. He was 31 years of age. Buried in Glasgow. Family notice.

THORNTON—On May 20th, 1983, Thornton, 31st, died at his home, 10, St. John's Road, Glasgow. He was 31 years of age. Buried in Glasgow. Family notice.

WARD—On June 1st, 1983, Ward, 31st, died at his home, 10, St. John's Road, Glasgow. He was 31 years of age. Buried in Glasgow. Family notice.

IN MEMORIAM

NATHAN—John, in memory of my husband who died on June 4th, 1983.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

GERMAN—Lily German wishes to thank all friends for their kind messages and flowers on the death of her husband, who died on June 4th, 1983.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ROYAL SOCIETY for mental subnormality and epilepsy. The society is holding a conference on June 4th, 1983, at the Royal Society, 1, Strand, London. For more information, contact the society at 01-837 3331.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

EXPERIENCED ARCHAEOLOGICAL VOLUNTEERS
 required for excavation of Neolithic site at Balfour in Fife from 15 July for 4 to 6 weeks.

Please apply, giving age and details of experience to:
 Gordon J. Barclay
 SDD (Ancient Monuments)
 8 Midland Street
 Edinburgh

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

World Leaders in Cancer Research

BIRTHS

BALFOUR—On May 1983, to Andrew and Linda, a son, James. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.05.19.

BULL—On Tuesday, May 31st, to Lindsay and Stephen, a son, James. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.05.31.

CARTER—On June 2nd, to Mary and John, a daughter, Victoria. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.06.02.

DE CLERMONT—On May 26th, to Jane and Stephen, a daughter, Victoria. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.05.26.

FALK—On May 31st, to Sally and David, a son, James. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.05.31.

GILLIBRAND—On May 28th, to Felicity and Peter, a daughter, Victoria. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.05.28.

GOODMAN—On May 10th, to Sally and David, a son, James. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.05.10.

LACE—On June 1st, to Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, a daughter, Victoria. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.06.01.

MOORE—On May 31st, 1983, to Catherine and John, a son, James. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.05.31.

NORRIS—On May 31st, to Gillian and Peter, a daughter, Victoria. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.05.31.

ROBERTS—On May 31st, to Valerie and John, a son, James. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.05.31.

SINGLETON—On June 3rd, to the London Hospital, a son, James. Weigh 7.5 lbs. 10.5 oz. Length 20.5 in. Head 13.5 in. Feet 2.5 in. Birth date 1983.06.03.

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

TRAVELERS

Saturday

Television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Daville

Sunday

BBC 1

Open University: Villa Farnesina; 6.50 History of Maths; 7.15 Telephone Switching; 7.40 Oxidative Phosphorylation.

International Rugby Special: New Zealand v the British Isles, in the First Test in Christchurch; 9.35 Get Set with Orange Juice.

Film: *Delusion Moon* (1950). Space drama, exciting when it was made, but inevitably dated now. With John Archer.

Grandstand: The line-up is: 12.35 International Rugby Union (New Zealand v British Isles); 1.05 Boxing (action from the Royal Albert Hall); 1.35 Haydock Racing; 2.10 Moto-Cross (Levin Rover Two-Four Challenge, from Donington); 2.30 Haydock Racing; 2.45 Moto-Cross (Subaru Moto-Cross Challenge) from Newbury.

Haydock Racing (the 3.10); 3.35 Moto-Cross (Levin Rover Two-Four Challenge, from Donington); 3.55 Tennis (French Open Championship - the Women's Singles Final, from Paris) and further coverage of Moto-Cross; 5.00 Final Score.

News with Jan Leeming; 5.20 Sports round-up.

Blake's Seven: Space adventure, with the Liberator crew facing monsters and volcanic eruptions. First of 13 episodes (v).

The Keith Harris Show: Includes a song from Russell Grant, the Broadest Time astrologer. Other guests include Modern Romance, and the Acromaniacs.

Pop Quiz: Bob Geldof and Midge Ure captain the teams made up of Jon Moss (Culture Club), Tom Bailey (Thompson Twins), and Tracey and Fred Young (ex-Family). With Mike Read as MC.

Film: *Criminally Minded* (1976). Adventure movie, with Larry Hagman (J. R. in Dallas) promoting a 1,000-mile, three-day motor race. Director Alan Gibson.

The Val Doonican Music Show. The singer's guests are David Essex, Gloria Hunniford, and The Cambridge Buskers.

News, and sports round-up.

Footlights: A documentary that celebrates 100 years of the Cambridge Footlights - Britain's oldest and most influential university revue club. Its "discoveries" include John Cleese, Bill Oddie, Graeme Garden, Jonathan Miller, David Frost. We see excerpts from some of the best-known Footlights revues.

Dynasty: There is a disastrous outcome when Steven gives a lift to a driver.

Film: *Up the Chastity Belt* (1971). Very broad comedy with Frankie Howerd in the double role of King Richard the Lionheart and the high-born Lancelot who has spent his life as a lowly, art. Co-starring Graham Gurney, Roy Hudd and (as Scherazade) Eartha Kitt. Ends at 1.15.

tv-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain: Includes news at 6.25, 7.00, 8.00 and 8.30; sports at 7.15; Guest celebrity at 7.47. It is Roger Moore, the Screen's James Bond, 8.11 Pamela Stephenson interview; Jackie Genova and Aerobics at 8.32; Data Run (for the youngsters) at 8.44. With Junior, the post Roger McGough, and the results of the I Were Prime Minister competition. And a cartoon, Space Ghost. Ends at 9.25.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 LWT information: quick guide to what's on in the area; 9.30 Sesame Street with The Muppet: 10.30 No 7: cartoons, pop music, and clips from films like Return of the Jedi.

12.15 World of Sport. The line-up is: 12.20 Motor Racing (SS drivers in the Indianapolis 500); 12.55 On the Ball: a look back at the football week; 1.15 News Results; 1.20 Tennis: The final of the Norwich Union Masters, from Kingston, Jamaica; 1.40 Sports Round-up; we see the 1.45; 1.55 Basketball finals of the NBA - Los Angeles Lakers v Philadelphia 76ers; 2.10 Epsom Racing: the 205th Oaks Stakes at 2.15; 2.18 Third round of the Silk Cup, from Cheltenham; 2.30 News round-up.

4.00 Golf: Back to the Silk Cup Masters, from Cheltenham; 4.55 Results; 5.05 News.

5.15 The Smurfs; 5.30 Happy Days: Chachi learns that his mother has been dating a mysterious stranger.

6.00 The Fall Guy: Part 2 of Colt's Outlaw. It takes a Sherman tank to set free Colt's outlaws, pulled by Les Majors.

7.00 Just Another Barry Sheene, Kenny Lynch and Jan Ravens co-present this new show in which we see ordinary people doing extraordinary things. There are stunts galore.

7.45 Chas and Dave's Knees-Up: Music and comedy in a pub setting. The guests include comedian Bobby Knutt (he plays Ron Sykes in Coronation Street), Lulu, Rocky Sharpe and the Ragga and the Coronation Roy Jay.

8.35 T.J. Hooker: A sniper wires up precinct officers with explosives.

9.30 News from ITN.

9.45 Boxing: Live coverage of the Joe Bugner v Marvin Frazier fight in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Commentator: Reg Gutteridge.

10.45 London news headlines. They are followed by: Shoot Pool: Second semi-final of the John Bull Bitter London Pool Championship. Steve Clarke (normally this programme's commentator) is replaced by Reg Gutteridge.

12.00 Darts: Eric Bristow, World Masters Champion, plays John Lowe, World Cup Singles Champion, in the final of the Joshua Tetley Dartsathon. Ends at 1.15.

Radio 4

25 Shipping Forecast.

30 News.

32 Farming Today.

35 In Perspective; 6.55 Weather.

40 News. 7.10 Today's Papers.

45 On Your Farm.

48 In Perspective: Religious affairs.

50 News. 7.15 Today's Papers.

55 News. 8.10 Today's Papers.

58 Sport at 4.

60 News. Holiday and leisure.

65 Weather.

68 News Stand.

70 News Forum.

73 Daily Service (v).

75 Pick of the Week (v).

78 From Our Own Correspondent.

80 News.

82 Money Box.

85 The News Quiz (v). 12.55 Weather.

88 News.

90 News.

92 Any Questions? 1.55 Shipping.

95 News.

98 Thirty-Minute Theatre: "The Token Two" by A. S. Robertson. With John Grieve and Paul Young (v).

1.05 On the Chewing Gum Trail (the Maye collection).

1.08 Wildlife.

1.10 Countryside: Environmental issues.

1.12 News.

1.15 International Assignment.

1.20 Does He Take Sugar? Magazine for the disabled.

1.25 So You Want To Be A Writer (v). It's a Hard Life.

1.30 Injury Time (v). 5.50 Shipping Forecast; 5.55 Weather; Travel.

5.25 News; Sports Round-up.

5.55 Desert Island Discs (v) Raymond.

7.20 Stop The Week With Robert Robinson: With music by Fascinating Aids (v).

1.00 Richard Baker (v).

Radio 3

6.30 Saturday Night Theatre: "When Eaters Feed" by Ivor Novello. With Robert Cushman, Chris Dunsley and Margherita Laski.

10.00 News.

10.15 Wales Entertains: Humour and Poetry. The host is Stan Stannett (v).

11.00 Lighten Our Darkness. An evening meditation.

11.15 The Arts: Fiction With Margaret Howard.

11.30 Election Platform.

12.00 News. 12.15-12.30 Shipping Forecast; 12.35 News.

1.00 News.

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